

The Social Science Bulletin

A REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AT MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE

October, 1951

VOL. V, NO. 1

MANUFACTURING IN MISSISSIPPI: An Historical Survey

JOHN K. BETTERTSWORTH: The Beginnings of Manufacturing in Mississippi	4
JAMES H. McLENDON: Industrial Development, 1876-1908	6
H. P. TODD: Industrialization in Mississippi, 1909-32	7
LEE B. GAITHER: Industrialization After 1933	8
T. A. KELLY: War and Post-War Industrial Conditions in Mississippi	10

THE UNITED NATIONS AFTER SIX YEARS

by CLAY LYLE	12
--------------	----

"CORN CLUB" SMITH: The War Years at Mississippi A. & M.

by JOHN K. BETTERTSWORTH	15
--------------------------	----

EXTRACTS AND ABSTRACTS:

MISSISSIPPI'S COTTON MILLS, by C. M. Wells, Jr.	11
GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS: A Report on the Senate Inquiry	14
THE USE OF DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS BY CHOCTAW COUNTY PEOPLE, by Robert E. Galloway and Harold F. Kaufman	23
THE SOURCES OF RURAL FAMILY INCOME IN LEE AND JONES COUNTIES, by Dorothy Dickins	25

EVENTS

27

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

28

Published bimonthly and
distributed gratis by

The Social Science Research Center
STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

Acceptance under section 34.64 P. L. and R. pending.

MANUFACTURING IN MISSISSIPPI

AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY

By Members of the Staff in the Social Sciences at Mississippi State College

Introduction

No study of the manufacturing history of Mississippi can ignore the very important and fundamental fact of the state's traditionally agricultural character, which has rooted the agricultural tradition in the mores of its people. Since industrialization means a change in ways of doing things, all movements to bring in industry have encountered a certain degree of conservative opposition. Nevertheless, certain factors other than the agricultural tradition have been at work in our history. These have determined the progress of our industrial development, and for an explanation of how Mississippi got the way it is today industrially, we must consider all these factors. As indicated by the articles that follow, these factors may be listed as follows:

(1) Natural resources. At first our concern was with the land, for what we could grow on it. Now we are discovering that we can get something out of land--valuable resources in oil, gas, etc. These may hasten industrialization. We also have tremendous resources in timber; and these, too, have affected our past and will most certainly affect our future.

(2) The labor force. Under slavery this was relatively simple, or so it seemed until the problems of the freedmen had to be confronted, complete with the troublesome migration question. An industrial labor force was almost non-existent in slavery times, what mills we had having to depend largely upon northern operatives. After the Civil War, the common man turned more willingly to factory labor, and the low standard of living of the poor made possible a cheap labor force. Unionism and rising wage levels have altered the picture much today, and the impact of mechanization on the farm has made available an ever-increasing supply of manpower.

(3) The entrepreneur. Who has provided the financial leadership for industrial expansion in Mississippi? Before the Civil War it was largely a local entrepreneurship, but the sinking of capital into land and Negroes made expansion almost impossible. In the eighties there was a determined effort to attract outside capital, and the Southern leader who gave his prestige (if he had no money) to this phase of the "New South" movement became known as a "Bourbon." Suspicious dirt farmers soon ended the Bourbon era with anti-industrial legislation under Vardaman, and when the industrialization movement again emerged in the second question of this century, the outside capitalist together with the Mississippian shared the benefits of B. A. W. I.

(4) The transportation factor. Mississippi's transportation development lagged as badly as its manufacturing in the slavery age, and for much the same cause--lack of native capital. After the Civil War the railway boom hit the state and as a result a fairly adequate network of railroads appeared. The growth of highway transportation upon the completion of a system of paved highways a decade ago has changed the picture considerably.

(5) The market factor. Except for lumber products and textiles, the state's industry continues to depend largely upon the local market. As industry expands, so may also the frontiers of this market.

(6) Location factor. In the days of the "fall-line" with its waterpower potential, Mississippi neglected industry; therefore, industry has not turned in Mississippi to this traditional location. Mississippi industry has, like industry elsewhere, not neglected to locate in those areas where human fertility somewhat compensates for the poverty of the soil by making large families available as a labor force. Industry has thus tended to locate in the hills. Nevertheless, this pattern is not universal, for in our present mechanized age even the Delta is setting up factories.

(7) Business cycles. In slavery times, depression was the best motivation for industrial development, and our first real factories came in the wake of the Panic of 1837. Depression was also no small factor in the revival of industrial activity in the 1930's.

(8) Public Policy. Mississippi was rather generous with the railroad builders in slavery times. It even gave a helping word, if not a hand, to industry. The state itself operated a textile mill on the eve of the Civil War in connection with its penitentiary. After reconstruction it gave the Bourbons a free hand, even going so far as to make tax concessions. But the common man learned to suspect the industrialist, and after 1900 the sins of the lumber and railroad barons brought retaliative legislation from the dirt farmer element. After the 1929 depression public policy once more veered in the direction of an encouragement to industry, and today, even if belatedly, Mississippi's people have gone all-out for salvation by industry.

The Beginnings of Manufacturing in Mississippi

by

JOHN K. BETTERSWORTH

Professor of History and Government
Mississippi State College

Mississippi's early industrial development, or rather the lack of it, is generally dismissed by historians with that sort of conspiracy of silence with which poor relations greet references to their penurious past. Amazingly enough, there is a long and important story behind Mississippi's gropings toward industrial progress, and it begins much earlier than most people of our own day think. Even as early as the British provincial period ships were being built in the Pascagoula estuary and an enterprising resident of the Gulf Coast is said to have invented a cotton gin. Moreover, the wood processing industry, particularly the making of cooperage stock, and the naval stores industry had their origins in Mississippi almost as soon as the earliest colonists learned that it was more profitable to cut a tree down than to sit under it. We know for certain that under French, British, and Spanish rule the pine tree was already linked with Mississippi's industrial progress.

Ironically enough, it was the industrial revolution which arrested Mississippi's industrial evolution, for the cotton gin brought the regime of king cotton into existence and enslaved both white man and black man in Mississippi for over a century. For it was cotton profits which blinded Mississippians to the benefits of industrial development, and as we shall see, it was nothing so much as the absence of cotton profits that ever moved the people of the state to revolt against the tyranny of cotton. Unfortunately, however, Mississippians in good times sank their earnings in the purchase of land and negroes, thereby depriving themselves of the fluid capital necessary for industrial growth.

In spite of cotton, however, certain industries survived in Mississippi. In 1807 the first sawmill was built near the town of Washington. Also during the territorial period there were tanneries (10 of them in 1810), distilleries (6 of them in 1810), and there is a record of at least one tinshop and one hat manufactory. The latter capitalized upon the great American urge toward the better life by trading hats to the settlers for coon skins, thereby displacing the coonskin cap. At the same time, Mississippians boasted 22 cotton mills with 807 spindles and 1,330 private looms. The product of these public and private enterprises was 342,472 yards of cotton cloth a year, together with 7,898 yards of woolen and 450 yards of linen cloth. What these mills were is problematical, but it is obvious that they were about as productive as the biblical lilies of the field. They were not mills in the modern sense at all, for the domestic system of production prevailed universally in Mississippi at this time.

Cotton profits kept Mississippians more or less happily enmeshed in the one-crop economy during the first quarter of the 19th century. It was not until the price of cotton began to decline sharply in 1826 that questions began to be asked. Dean Robert C. Weems has discovered that at this very time, Mississippians, notably some of the Natchez Nabobs, whose devotion to money was greater than their devotion to cotton, were willing to air some rather treasonable sentiments toward cotton and in favor of scientific agriculture, diversification of crops, and, of all things, the bringing in of industry. Cotton cloth, bagging, blankets, and clothing for slaves could be produced in Mississippi argued these early advocates of a RAWI program; and slave labor could be employed, too. Moreover, a protective tariff was not entirely out of the question.

Of course, all this was vain talk. New lands were opened in North Mississippi for agricultural exploitation. Easy credit was forthcoming, as the state embarked on an orgy of wildcat banking. Then, as cotton prices recovered, a mad scramble back to King Cotton ensued. When the bottom dropped out of things in the Great Panic of 1837, Mississippians once more began to sober up. Again the question of industrialization began to be considered. In 1840 Mississippi had only 53 so-called cotton factories with 318 spindles as compared to 22 with 807 spindles in 1810. These employed 84 men and were capitalized at \$6,429! The industrial revolution in cotton manufacturing had hardly touched Mississippi as yet. But change was in the air. There were now 128 tanneries instead of the 10 of 1810. Flour, grist, and lumber mills were thriving. Moreover, the state was producing leather goods, pottery, brick, lime, soap, candles, machinery, wagons, furniture, and boats, and its total manufactured product was \$1,797,727.

Although economic revival in the 40's and 50's brought a return of subservience to cotton, there is some indication in the late forties that a few Mississippians were attempting to make reality of the industrial dreams born in the depression. At Bankston in Choctaw County, where McCurtain's Creek furnished waterpower, there were a tannery, a shoe manufactory, a brick yard, a wheat mill, a grist mill, a sawmill, and, most significant of all, a textile mill. This industrial beehive was the product of the ingenuity of J. M. Wesson, who might be called the Father of the cotton industry in Mississippi. The Wesson enterprise was locally financed, many of the people investing their funds in the Bankston mill in the absence of banks. Apparently Wesson's mill used slave labor, at least for the simpler operations. Northern operatives were probably brought in for much of the work. Whether the good white yeomanry of Choctaw County designed to do more than invest their funds in the mill is uncertain; but we do know that it was very difficult at first to secure native white workers for any industrial activity, and the general rule was to import northern labor. Meanwhile, large mills were built elsewhere. At Woodville, Edward McGeehee, the planter and railway builder, built a steam cotton mill. At Jackson the Green family operated a textile mill, and finally the state of Mississippi established a cotton mill in connection with its penitentiary. Whether the decision of the state to go into the textile business marked a tremendous step in public policy or merely the discovery of a happy device for employing idle hands, we do not know. At any rate, by 1860 Mississippi though far from having become industrialized, was showing results. The Bankston mill was able to declare a 29% dividend in 1860, and the entire cotton industry of the state could boast that the value of its product in 1860 was \$261,000 as compared with \$22,135 in 1850. But textiles was still a negligible industry.

The largest single Mississippi industry was still lumbering, which employed 1,425 persons in 228 establishments and produced every year nearly \$2,000,000 worth of sawed and planed lumber. Next in importance in the value of its annual product was the grain milling industry, which produced \$1,327,064 worth of meal and flour in 1860. Blacksmithing, carriage and wagon making, metal working and the manufacture of various sorts of machinery and implements, leather finishing, cotton ginning, and textile production were the other important industries. Between 1850 and 1860 the total number of industrial establishments had increased from 877 to 976, the capital invested from \$1,833,420 to \$4,381,492, the cost of raw materials used from \$1,290,271 to \$3,146,636, the number of employees from 3,173 to 4,775, and the value of yearly product from \$2,972,038 to \$6,590,687. In a state where the cotton economy demanded nearly all of the supply of Negro labor, industry was apparently left for the most part to whites and, in the case of textile manufacturing, imported laborers. Perhaps because labor for industry was difficult to obtain, the average wages in Mississippi in 1860 were higher than those in any other state east of the Mississippi.

The war placed the frog in the position of trying to imitate the ox. Existing mills expanded; new mills were chartered--many of them to supply the needs of the army; and the state truly underwent a wartime industrial boom. But it was the state's industrial potential that the Northern armies were first to destroy, and by the end of 1863 there was not a textile mill still standing in Mississippi. After an attempt to rebuild the Bankston mill only to suffer a second burning by the Union armies, Wesson abandoned Choctaw County and before the end of the war had obtained a charter to re-establish his Mississippi mills at the new town of Wesson in South Mississippi.

At the end of the Civil War, Mississippians were too much involved in the disturbances of reconstruction to devote their full energies to industrial revival. Nevertheless, like an exception to the proverbial rule, the Wesson mill persisted. In 1871 a New Orleans firm purchased the factory and new machinery was brought in. Although a fire razed the plant in 1873, in that year Edward Richardson, a wealthy planter and cotton factor of New Orleans, joined the firm and it began to prosper. It might be pointed out that the capital of the Wesson mill was entirely Southern. Its buildings and machinery entailed an investment of \$600,000. The labor force was 800 persons, 3/4 of them women from the nearby area and 1/4 of them men and boys "gathered from various places, a few from the North and a few from England and Scotland." It is interesting to note that the first uniforms for the Mississippi A. and M. cadets were made by the Mississippi Manufacturing Company.

Meanwhile cotton mills were appearing elsewhere in the state. Factories were built at Corinth and Enterprise. In the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 the Whitfield Manufacturing Company of Corinth shared first honors with the Mississippi Manufacturing Company of Wesson. And all this had been achieved in darkest Reconstruction! Already the state had begun to make industrial strides that were to bring about the boom of the 80's, when Bourbon industrialism invaded the state

in earnest. The Mississippi exhibit at Philadelphia was outstanding. Of course, it was the product of the forest that was still Mississippi's greatest potential. The state exhibit contained lumber processed from 68 varieties of timber grown in Mississippi. In fact, it was to be lumber more than any other manufactured product that was to be the state's main industry for another half century.

So far, it will be noted that except for having built an antebellum cotton mill of its own and a rather frantic willingness to charter all kinds of industries during the Civil War, the State of Mississippi had followed no policy of direct encouragement of industries by subsidy. There was, to be sure, some amount of encouragement to internal improvements, particularly railroads, as far back as the 1830's, and the Reconstruction government had made some generous donations to the railroad builders. But, financial assistance of any kind for the stimulation of manufacturing was lacking. It was not until the 80's that the State deliberately set about the subsidization of factories.

Industrial Development in Mississippi, 1876-1908

by

JAMES H. MOLENDON

Assistant Professor of History

A number of unfavorable factors influenced industrial development in Mississippi during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Most of the conditions, however, were stimulating, and the decisive influence, political policy, was among the encouraging factors. Leading the revolt against the Radical Carpetbaggers in 1875-1876 and continuing to control governmental policy for the next quarter of a century were the Bourbon Democrats who were generally conservative in viewpoint and favorable to industrial expansion. As opponents of the extravagant and wasteful Radicals and as advocates of progress, state improvement, and economy, they considered themselves liberals. However, they were not liberals in the sense of agrarian reformers. Instead, they were interested in or became allied with railroad, insurance, banking, manufacturing, or similar enterprises. This alignment of political leaders resulted in governmental policies favorable to industry; for instance, exemption of industries from taxation for a term of years. Too, the general post-Reconstruction policy of tax reduction was attractive to industrialists and capitalists. Local governments also joined in the campaign for industries and offered various inducements to attract railroads and other corporate investments. To cinch the favorable political policy, the few efforts of agrarian reformers to win important state offices met with failure. In the economic field, a growing accumulation of capital and progressive extension of railroad lines stimulated further industrial expansion. In the latter part of the century, the lumber barons of the Great Lakes region began to turn from the rapidly depleting stock of white pine to the yellow pine resources of the South. The timber industry had always been the leading one in Mississippi, and after 1880 it expanded phenomenally.

The adverse factors of the quarter century included a shortage of capital; the agricultural tradition among those who had capital and among laborers, resulting in a dearth of adaptable labor; limited transportation facilities; the effects of fluctuating farm income; and the influence of the panic of 1893.

The stimulating factors, however, accounted for a tremendous overall increase in industrial investments and production. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, lumber production, for instance, increased 713%, railroad mileage jumped from 1,127 to 2,934, or 260%, and capital invested in all industries rose 757%.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, a general increase in industrial production continued, but the rate of expansion was much less than it had been during each of the two preceding decades. The principal explanation for this seems to have been the inauguration of a new political policy in regard to corporate interests. After passage of the primary election law in 1902, there came into power in state politics a set of leaders who are generally known as "friends of the common man." These men, principal among whom were Vardaman and Bilbo, managed to win and to hold political leadership, at least in part, on the basis of their agitation for certain "rights of the common man." To some extent their proposals took the negative form of opposition to large real estate holdings by corporate interests; restrictions on the extension of tax exemptions to industrial enterprises; rigid regulation of railroads, insurance companies, and other corporations; theoretically "equal," but often punitive, tax measures; and general

limitations on big business that was commonly identified with the existence of trusts and monopolies. The lumber industry, for instance, accounted for almost half of the state's industrial output and enterprises of that class were yet far from reaching their peak, but a retarded increase in production occurred in even that field. Regardless of the fact that local taxation policies often unwittingly stimulated expansion, and this was especially true in regard to the timber industry, the previous rate of increase in total industrial production did not continue. The tendency toward smaller and more numerous enterprises was notable. Except for isolated industries, there was an absolute increase in capital invested, in value of production, and in quantity of production in the various fields, but the rate of expansion was much less than it had been in the preceding decade. Emphasis is added when examination is made of the statistics for the periods before and after Vardaman became governor in 1904. In the five years before his term, the number of manufacturing establishments increased 17.4% and in the next five years, the number jumped 70.9%. However, in the earlier period, the number of employees rose 47.4%, while in the latter five years, the increase was only 30%. Capital invested in manufacturing rose 121.2% and 44% respectively, and the value of products manufactured increased 70.4% and 40.2%. In the first five years after Vardaman was inaugurated governor, the number of industries in Mississippi increased over four times as fast as in the preceding five-year period, but the number of employees and the value of production rose less than two-thirds, and capital invested in industrial enterprises increased less than one-third.

Since the general economic picture was, if anything, brighter in the first decade of the twentieth century than it had been in the preceding twenty years, and exploitation of the state's forests was in full swing, it appears that the slowing industrial trend was in response to the change in political policy. The import of that conclusion is most obvious when comparing the short periods just before and just after the policy changed.

The general conclusion is that there was a direct relationship between industrial expansion and political policy. The first thirty years after Reconstruction was a period of rapid increase in the growth of manufacturing in Mississippi. Then, in spite of the generally favorable outlook for expansion in the important timber industry, the influence of the arrival of the boll weevil, and the stimulation of World War I, the rise to power of the "common man" politicians brought a period when the rate of industrial expansion was partially checked.

Industrialization in Mississippi, 1909-32

by

H. P. TODD

Miss. Agricultural Experiment Station

The Census of Manufactures reported the average number of wage earners in manufacturing in Mississippi to be 50,384 in 1909; 57,560 in 1919; and 52,086 in 1929. In 1919 and in 1929, about 70 per cent of the wage earners worked in forest products, producing lumber, boxes, wood furniture, turpentine and rosin, etc. By 1929 virgin timber lands were practically all cut over; coincidentally, large areas were put into cultivation. There was the problem of maintaining, so far as possible, the forest industries, and also of providing other manufacturing industries to replace the decreasing sawmills. The greatest problem areas were in South Mississippi.

In 1907 the cotton boll weevil entered the State at the southwest corner. Its subsequent destructiveness provided powerful incentives to the development of manufacturing, especially of kinds that would aid in diversifying agriculture.

For the periods 1905-09 and 1915-24, annual average cotton production was, for the south 36 counties, 400,500 bales and 142,600 bales; for 19 central counties, 310,700 and 121,400 bales; for 14 northern hill counties, 203,400 and 149,200 bales; and for 13 Delta and part-Delta counties, 472,000 and 512,400 bales. Five Delta counties increased cotton acreage from 266,000 acres in 1899 to a million acres average in 1928-32. Five southwest counties lost 28,924 people, besides the natural increase, from 1900 to 1920. Again, it was South, and in less degree, Central Mississippi that spurred conditions on to develop industry, together with diversified farming.

Masonite Corporation and Hercules Powder Company, at Laurel and Hattiesburg, developing new science and technology, used stumps and other waste wood to establish new industries.

In 1912 a creamery was established at State College; by 1925 there were 25 creameries in the State, and in 1932 there were 28. The first condensery was established in 1926; by 1932, according to Dr. Parvin's bulletin on the subject, there were 45 plants manufacturing dairy products, although a number of others had failed. In 1932 the purchases of these plants were 3.8 times as much as in 1919. A packing plant, after operating several years at Natchez, closed in 1919. In 1932 the first livestock auction of record was established. These industrial developments both fostered and were fostered by livestock production.

In 1910 there were cotton mills in fourteen locations; in 1929 the census reported only ten plants making cotton goods.

Cottonseed oil mills were established, contracted, and expanded with cotton production. In 1929 there were 14 plants canning seafoods and 8 plants canning vegetables; 21 plants making clay products, mostly brick; 10 fertilizer plants; and a number of cotton compresses, bakeries, ice plants, and miscellaneous other factories. All of these are of types that it is economically advantageous to locate near the source of the raw materials, or near the market, or both.

A large part of the present lines of the G.M. & O. RR was built in the period after 1907, and contributed greatly to the industrial and agricultural development of a large part of the State. Many gravel, and some concrete, roads were built. The great period of school consolidation was in the period 1907-32; agricultural high schools were established, and most of the present junior colleges began some college work; while there was a great expansion of regular college work and attendance. World War I speeded, and the great depression beginning in 1929 retarded, industrial development. Scientific advances of the period laid the basis for future industrial development. Tractors began to be used, foreshadowing increased efficiency in agriculture and release of workers for industry.

All these events had a bearing on the course of industrial development. Perhaps the most important development of the period, however, was the able leadership of many persons, enterprisers and others; some working at the highest levels with state-wide influence, thousands working mainly in their own communities; all working for the best use of all the natural resources in the changing times, and for the full and productive employment of all the workers.

Kuznets, the great economist, said that "a country's greatest capital asset is its people, with their skill, experience, and drive towards useful economic activity." What he calls their "skill, experience and drive" are a part of what we call their culture; they cannot be handed ready-made to any people, but are necessarily an organic growth. This growth was in process in the period under review. And to this growth many intangibles made their contribution — improvements in health, education, and communications; the growth and diffusion of scientific knowledge and the scientific outlook; the development of the idea of progress and a growth in the understanding of its possibilities; the growth of economic knowledge; and the impact of changing conditions on the thinking attitudes, and aspirations of people.

Industrialization in Mississippi After 1933

by

LEE B. GAITHER

Associate Professor of Resource-Use Education

The depression of the 1930's struck Mississippi a very severe blow. Although the state had experienced significant increases in manufacturing investment after repealing in 1924 the law which limited one company or corporation to landholdings valued at \$1,000,000 and manufacturing companies to real estate valued at \$2,000,000 at the time of purchase, the economy was still geared closely to the fortunes of the farmers. Unemployment became a major problem in the cities and towns and low commodity prices caused widespread distress among the farmers. Many leaders believed that Mississippi would be more prosperous and achieve a more stable economy if the state became less dependent upon agriculture. This group advocated state leadership in encouraging the establishment of new industries.

Hugh White, who had started a local program of this type while he was mayor of Columbia, was elected governor in 1935. Under his leadership, the legislature passed the Industrial Act of 1936 which created the Mississippi Industrial Commission to encourage establishment of industries in the state and authorized local governments to incur bonded indebtedness to erect industrial plants for lease to

reputable manufacturing firms upon receipt of certificates of necessity from the commission and approval of the voters. This legislation marked the beginning of what is popularly known as the BAWI (balance agriculture with industry) program and constituted a reversal of the somewhat hostile policy of the state toward industry during the first quarter of the century. Apparently, this change in public policy toward industry stemmed from the chaotic condition of the state's finances prior to Conner's administration, disillusionment with the panaceas of "friends of the common man", and acute distress among the people during the earlier years of the depression.

Before the BAWI program had made more than a fair start, World War II intervened and unemployment was no longer a problem. During most of the war period the program was suspended, but it was reactivated in 1944 under the administration of Governor Thomas L. Bailey through the creation of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Commission which assumed the major responsibilities of the older commission and two related agencies, the Mississippi Planning Commission and the Mississippi Advertising Commission.

A recent report of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board on the eight-year experiment with the BAWI Plan states that "43 new industries...have been attracted to the state via the bond issue route." These plants provide employment for 13,000 people who receive approximately \$25,000,000 annually in salaries and wages. Inasmuch as the report covers the periods 1936-1940 and 1945-1949, it is difficult to assess the effect of these new industries on the industrial pattern of 1951; however, it is probable that BAWI industries account for not more than two per cent of all industrial establishments, less than 20 per cent of all manufacturing employees, and 20 per cent of the industrial salaries and wages. Approximately one-half of the BAWI industries are manufacturers of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials. These industries were screened carefully before aid was extended to them; consequently, the number of failures has been very small. The BAWI Plan has many staunch advocates who contend that the large outlay of public funds and services is justified by the results. Even the opponents of the program concede that the new industries have provided annual payrolls far in excess of the initial public aid extended to the firms and that the communities in which the industries are located are more prosperous.

In addition to the BAWI program, revisions in the tax structure which reduced the relative burden of real property owners, improvement of roads and public services, and measures to conserve and develop the forest resources of the state have also encouraged industrial growth during the last twenty years. During most of the period between 1929 and 1947, the industrial development of Mississippi proceeded at a rate of only slightly faster than the national average and at a slower rate than the South-wide pace. Although the state felt the impact of war industries, the most significant gains have been made in the post-war years. It has made greater gains in the last decade than the South and the nation. The post-war industrial development has been very rapid and the pattern more nearly approaches the amazing growth of industry in the West South Central States than the slower rate of the Southeastern States. At least three-fourths of the industries are engaged in processing agricultural and forest products and in fabricating goods from native materials. Few industrial establishments in the state are large, and an overwhelming majority of the establishments employ less than 20 workers. South Mississippi has undergone greater industrialization than any other area of the state. Most of the establishments in Mississippi are small home-owned enterprises larger than domestic establishments; consequently, they exert an influence on the total pattern disproportionate to their numbers. Nevertheless, small home-owned light industries which are closely associated with the resource base are dominant in the industrial pattern of the state.

Although Mississippi is still primarily an agricultural state, manufacturing is playing an increasingly important role in the economy. In 1947, nearly 2,000 firms employed more than 75,000 people, paid \$137,705,000 in salaries and wages, and produced goods valued at approximately \$900,000,000. Despite the rapid industrialization of the state during the last decade, manufacturing has not changed its relative position as a source of income, but it has slightly improved its proportionate contribution to the total income of the state. Agriculture, trade and services, and government payments represent larger sources of income than manufacturing. During the last decade government payments have mounted very rapidly and agricultural prices have improved greatly; consequently, these changes tend to hide the significant gains made in manufacturing. Nevertheless, Mississippi ranks second from the bottom among the Southern States in income derived from manufacturing. In 1947, only Arkansas had fewer production workers, a smaller number of establishments, and less value added by manufacture. In 1948, profits and payrolls from manufacturing constituted less than one-sixth of Mis-

Mississippi's total income while the same source provided more than one-fifth of all income in the South and nearly one-third of all income in the nation. Inasmuch as the state has an abundance of underdeveloped resources, a larger labor force than can find full-time employment in the domestic economy, and inadequate outlets for agricultural commodities, further industrialization seems to offer a partial solution to these problems.

War and Post-War Industrial Conditions in Mississippi

by

T. A. KELLY

Assistant Professor of Accounting

The main single force conditioning economic development in recent years was the Second World War. Its impact on economic activity in Mississippi was similar to that in other parts of the nation in that the amount of this activity increased, but there were marked differential rates of increase in various segments of the Mississippi economy as compared with those in other sections.

These differential growth rates can be summarized briefly in the statement that income increased more rapidly and employment less rapidly in Mississippi than in the United States as a whole.

Total income reached an all-time high in 1948 in both Mississippi and the United States, the increases over 1939 being 252 per cent in Mississippi and 187 per cent in the United States. Income from manufacturing payrolls increased faster than total income in both areas, the figures being 286 per cent and 243 per cent respectively, with Mississippi again running ahead of the national average. The 1939-1948 increase in agricultural income was even more rapid than that from manufacturing payrolls, but Mississippi lagged behind the national average in this respect, the rates of increase being 327 per cent and 406 per cent respectively.

This rapid increase in income augmented the state's supply of liquid capital in the form of bank deposits. Total deposits at Mississippi member banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District increased by about 240 per cent from 1939 to 1948, compared with an increase of about 145 per cent in deposits of member banks in the entire United States.

From 1939 to 1947 (the date of the last available manufacturing census) the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing increased by 61 per cent in Mississippi and by 39 per cent in the United States. Value added by manufacturing increased by 313 per cent in Mississippi and by 204 per cent in the United States, exceeding the national rate of growth in the industries producing textiles, apparel, lumber and wood products, paper, chemicals, and stone, clay, and glass products.

In this same period, 1939-1947, manufacturing employment increased by only 47 per cent in Mississippi, compared with an increase of 50 per cent in the entire nation. When we examine the main manufacturing industries of the state in which employment growth lagged behind the national average, we find that in three of these groups, value added by manufacture increased at more than the national rate: (1) employment in textile mills rose by 4 per cent in Mississippi and by 6 per cent in the United States, (2) employment in lumber and wood products industries, except furniture, increased by 31 per cent in Mississippi and by 41 per cent in the United States, (3) employment in chemical industries increased by 19 per cent in Mississippi and by 69 per cent in the United States. Employment also lagged in the food products industries which increased employment by 34 per cent in Mississippi and by 37 per cent in the United States, but in this case the increase in value added by manufacture was also less in the state than in the nation.

It may be that our recent pattern of industrial development with its relatively great increase in income and small increase in jobs is well suited to needs and best interests. We have a population with such a high fertility rate that, without migration, our white population would increase more than 25 per cent and our nonwhite population more than 50 per cent in one generation. Yet our young people have shown themselves so willing to move to other states that our population actually declined from 1940 to 1950. With such a nimble-footed crop of productive workers, it behooves us to see first to obtaining the wherewithal to feed and clothe and educate them before sending them forth to seek their fortunes afar.

If we concern ourselves with the problem of providing more jobs in manufacturing

industries in an effort to slow down the out-migration of our native population, or to diminish the unemployment which has been mounting rapidly in the state for the past several months, some proposals for accelerating the industrialization program would seem to be in order. It is encouraging, in this respect, to note that the two industry groups that have expanded most rapidly in value added by manufacture have also increased employment at more than the national rate, that is the furniture and paper products industries.

How has the recent industrial development affected the sensitivity of the Mississippi economy to the business cycle? We have seen that the war boom brought a greater than average increase in income to Mississippi. What of the 1949 recession? Evidently our greater income elasticity works both ways, for total income declined by 14 per cent in Mississippi compared with a decline of only 2.5 per cent in the United States from 1948 to 1949. Manufacturing payrolls and agricultural income both declined more rapidly in Mississippi than in the United States. Manufacturing employment declined by 14 per cent in Mississippi and by 7 per cent in the United States from 1947 to 1949.

MISSISSIPPI'S COTTON SPINNING MILLS

by

Chester M. Wells, Jr.

(NOTE: The following abstract is taken from Mississippi Farm Research, for October, 1951. Mr. Wells' study will appear in a forthcoming bulletin of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Nature of Study

Early in 1950 the Experiment Station began a study of cotton spinning mills in Mississippi for the purpose of determining: (1) The nature of the industry, (2) the qualities of cotton used for various end products, (3) buying practices of mills, and (4) spinners opinions about the desirability of lint identification as an aid to buying cotton of qualities more suitable to specific end-use-products. All data used in the study are for the calendar year 1948.

A Summary of Findings

Four firms operated six spinning mills in Mississippi in 1948. Although the industry is small, it is important because it provides employment and adds income to the state.

Relatively high quality cotton was used in the production of medium to fine quality end-products.

About one-half of the spinners felt that enough is known about varietal characteristics to give weight to variety in purchasing cotton. Although most spinners said that identification would not be an aid to them in buying, they did believe that it would be of major importance to spinners located in areas removed from sources of supply.

Recently the price advantage has shifted to western areas. This has been due in large measure to the fact that western producers are growing improved varieties in one-variety communities and making large volumes of identified one-variety cotton available to spinners.

The lint certification program in Mississippi was established as a means of maintaining or improving the competitive position of Mississippi cotton. It has not accomplished its purpose because of lack of volume and because the lint has not been delivered to spinners in lots of all certified lint.

If producers in Mississippi expect to overcome the price advantage now enjoyed by the West, they need to produce only the better varieties as identified one-variety lint and insist that it be delivered to spinners as such.

The United Nations After Six Years

AN APPRAISAL

by

Clay Lyle

The charter of the United Nations first became effective on October 24, 1945, when the twenty-ninth nation ratified it. Future generations may well regard that day as one of the memorable dates in the history of the world.

For many generations men have wished for some plan to avoid the useless slaughter and devastation of war, and have dreamed of some kind of world organization to insure peace. More than a hundred years ago the poet Tennyson spoke of a time when the "battle flags were furled in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World." The first great effort at a real world organization was the League of Nations, which was formed at the end of World War I. This might have been successful if the United States had become a member, but a small group of senators, who cared more about humiliating Woodrow Wilson than they did about the peace of the world, prevented the United States from becoming a member of the League and President Wilson died of a broken heart.

If the United States had become a member and had exercised its leadership according to the power it possessed, in all probability, Japan would have been kept out of China, Mussolini would not have conquered Ethiopia, Hitler would have been afraid to march into the Ruhr, and World War II would not have occurred. But the United States failed to accept its leadership and the world was once more drenched in blood. During World War II the opportunity came again and this time the United States took the lead in organizing the United Nations, which became an effective agency for peace in 1945. It is true there have been clashes between nations and we are now engaged in a bloody conflict—but in spite of these the record shows that the United Nations has been of great value in keeping world peace. If it had been in existence following the first World War, the Spanish-American War, or the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, it would undoubtedly have been able to operate much more effectively than today when in addition to disputes between nations, the world is confronted with Communism, a fanatical ideology that causes men to betray their native lands and sell their very souls, the most treacherous, the most insidious enemy we have ever encountered.

Let us look at the record of the United Nations. It has established definite procedures for working with nations that have disputes. By direct action, the United Nations has helped to stop guerrilla warfare in Greece; it secured an armistice between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine; it stopped the war in Indonesia, also the war between India and Pakistan. It intervened when South Korea was invaded last year and our fighting there today is under its authority. In addition, it has adopted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which may well serve as a guide to any nation which wants its citizens to enjoy freedom, or on the other hand, may help citizens prevent their government from taking away the freedom they already have. The United Nations has also established the International Children's Emergency Fund which has saved the lives of millions of children who might otherwise have died of starvation. More than \$150,000,000 has been given by member nations to save the children in countries ruined by war, earthquakes, floods and famine.

The International Refugee Organization is another agency established by the United Nations to find homes for people driven from their native lands. Over 1 1/2 million refugees have been helped, thousands of missing children have been found and families separated by war have been reunited.

The World Health Organization, which is making a world-wide attack against malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, was established by the United Nations.

It is helping fight epidemics in many countries and is thereby increasing food production by enabling the people to remain healthy and do more work. In Pakistan crop yields increased 15 percent after a campaign against malaria.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, often referred to as UNESCO, is helping teach millions in underdeveloped areas how to read and write, and at the same time giving them training in better health measures and better farming programs.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is striving to banish hunger and famine from the world. Hunger and poverty breed wars, so food becomes a powerful weapon for peace. Agricultural experts of the United Nations have estimated that the food supply of the world can be doubled in the next 25 years by using modern methods. I shall mention this again in a moment.

Notwithstanding these and other notable achievements of the United Nations, there are those who are today advocating, even here in Mississippi, that the United States should withdraw from this organization and follow a policy of strict isolation from the rest of the world. Those who advocate this forget that the United States is no longer a self-sufficient nation. Rich as we are in natural resources, we are now having to go to distant parts of the world for oil, tin, rubber, iron ore and many other items absolutely necessary in this modern age. It is very doubtful that we could defend ourselves with all the rest of the world in the grip of Communism. But even if we were completely independent of the rest of the world for our material needs, it would be a great moral tragedy if the United States gave up its leadership. Under the leadership of English-speaking nations the world has seen ideals of liberty and human rights make progress everywhere until Communism cast its blighting shadow over many nations. England has carried the responsibility for a long time. Now it is our sacred task - millions of people now behind the Iron Curtain of Communism have no hope of ever achieving liberty again except through the help of the United States and the United Nations. If the United States should adopt an isolationist policy, the cause of freedom all over the world would receive a death blow - for we would be advertising to Stalin that he could proceed to conquer the rest of the world without any interference from the United States. I must admit that it is discouraging to see our boys dying in Korea in a one-sided war in which we seem to be giving the enemy all the advantages. It doesn't seem to make sense to let the enemy build air fields and attack us from bases in China when we have the air power to go in and destroy them. I am no military strategist; and therefore I must assume that our military leaders, who have all of the facts, know better than I what course to follow. If our staying out of China prevents Russia from starting a war, our boys are not dying in vain. We threw away our weapons at the end of the last war. Russia kept building more. We are not yet ready to fight Russia and if the war should start now most of the countries of Western Europe would be overrun by millions of Russians with such slaughter and destruction as the world has never before seen. Most of the civilian population of the United States would be reasonably safe if Russia started a war at this time, but that is not true of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and other countries of Western Europe. We must think of them as well as our own interests in this case. For that reason, the United Nations' policy in Korea may be the best, in the long run, for we are getting stronger every day, and the same is true of our allies in Western Europe.

In addition to our military preparations to assure us against aggression, the United States, through the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations, and in cooperation with its facilities, is trying to build a reservoir of good will in nearly all non-Communist countries of the world. This is also true in other fields of endeavor, but I am more familiar with the achievements in agriculture than in others. Many people are concerned about the food supply of the world. Every day 55,000 children are born, and the world population is increasing at the rate of about 25,000,000 a year. Unless these people can be fed they will be ready to accept Communism or any other ISM that offers them food. Therefore, the United States is trying to help many countries increase their production of food by sending specialists to them, or by training foreign specialists here. The agricultural methods in some countries have changed very little since the time of Christ, and modern methods are bringing great increases in their production. Several hundred American agriculturists are now working in foreign countries. Nearly 3,000 foreign specialists will have visited the United States by the end of this year. Several dozen have been in Mississippi and I am certain that they go back to their homes with a friendly feeling for this country. In addition, there are over 30,000 foreign students in the United States at this time. Besides these, there is a project known as the International Farm Youth Exchange in which our boys and girls visit foreign countries and work on farms as members of the family, while at

the same time foreign boys and girls are living in American farm homes. All of this will promote better understanding and more friendly relations. It is costing a few millions -- but it is much cheaper than war. After these visitors and students see the freedom and the standard of living enjoyed by Americans, it will make it much more difficult to sell them on the value of Communism. These and other activities sponsored by, or in cooperation with, the United Nations, should cause us to remember, as we celebrate its 6th anniversary this week, that it is the ONE BEST HOPE of the world for peace. I might well say it is the LAST HOPE from the standpoint of governmental organizations, for if it should fail, no other organization is likely to succeed, and civilization may well be hundreds of years recovering from the atomic destruction of a Third World War. Sixty nations have signed pledges to live in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and merely because the Communists are trying to wreck it is no reason for our withdrawing from it. After all, we do not abolish our courts and do away with our laws just because some criminals escape from justice. Therefore, as loyal Mississippians and patriotic Americans, we should learn more about the United Nations and give it our wholehearted support.

A REPORT ON THE SENATE INQUIRY ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

by C. P. Trussell, in the New York Times (Oct. 18)

A Senate subcommittee assigned last spring to look into the ethics and moral standards prevailing in the running of the National Government reported recently. It called on the executive branch to take a lion's share of the blame for dark public conclusions drawn from scandals turned up by Congressional investigations.

In a report viewed on Capitol Hill as being shocking at points, and bluntly frank and realistic throughout, the subcommittee, headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, warned, at the same time, that Congress should not hold itself aloof from censure. And, going beyond Washington, the report admonished the public at large to restrain itself from putting a halo above its own head.

The report carried many recommendations for legislative action to bring about corrections and all the recommendations, it declared, were found to be needed in the face of disclosures brought to light by Congressional investigations.

"No group in society," the report stated, "is in a position to point the finger of scorn at others. Influence peddlers can exist only as long as business men or others are willing to patronize them. Favoritism can be a problem only when individual men and women seek favors of the Government.

"Gifts, improper pressure and bribes come from outside the Government, from individuals, from organizations, and from groups which are part of what we call the public."

In some quarters the report was called "brutal." There was speculation whether it would cause explosions--dismissals of officials or lesser personnel--or, instead, draw official ridicule.

At great issue was what was "proper" or "improper" in the exchange of favors--in and out of Congress--when an official decision was pending.

The subcommittee was somewhat stumped to find a dividing line. It considered the proffer of a cigarette, a sociable luncheon, and then up to a wink coat. It refused to take the slide rule of one witness at a Congressional hearing who contended that, on the receipt of gifts, no man weighing less than twelve pounds was "improper" to receive from seekers of governmental favors.

The subcommittee urged that a special commission, having spokesmen from every walk of American life, be created to serve as a watchdog of official conduct and recommend, for legal enforcement, punishment of abuses.

The group, a unit of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, was assigned to its job as a result of a resolution introduced by Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, after the start of public hearings on favoritism and political influence in lending operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Senator Fulbright headed that investigation.

The inquiry by the Douglas group reached into findings concerning "influence peddling" in general, abuses of subsidy programs, irregularities in multi-billion-dollar procurement programs, lobbying in and out of Congress and recent resignations, suspensions and indictments of personnel charged with the honest collection of taxes. It also went into many signs of questionable actions at lower-than-executive levels.

It reported that it had met by any means, completed its assignment. From what it had found, it urged for Congressional action a long list of remedies aimed at bad spots which those who had followed Congressional investigations could identify.

These included, first, proposed amendments to the Administrative Procedures Act that might spell the summary dismissal from service of those who:

1. Engaged in any personal business transaction or private arrangement for personal profit which accrued from or was based on an official position, authority or confidential information.
2. Accepted any valuable gifts, favor or service directly or indirectly from any person or organization with which the official or employee transacted business for the Government.
3. Discussed future employment outside the Government with a person or organization with which there was pending official business.
4. Divulged valuable commercial or economic information of a confidential character to unauthorized persons or released such information in advance of its authorized release date.
5. Became unduly involved--to give luncheons, dinners, parties or other expensive social engagements with persons outside the Government with whom they did official business.

The subcommittee proposed further that the Administrative Procedures Act be amended to prohibit Federal officials who participated in the making of loans, granting of subsidies, negotiation of contracts, fixing

(continued on page 22)

"CORN CLUB" SMITH

The War Years at Mississippi A. & M. College

President Hightower's successor, William Hall Smith, had been born to farming and reared to pedagogy. When his farmer father moved from Lamar County, Alabama, to Clay County, Mississippi, in 1876, young Smith embarked upon a career of farming and a search for book-learning that eventually made him president of the A. & M. College of Mississippi. When he was graduated from Iuka Normal College in 1889, Smith had already spent some years teaching in the Clay County schools. After holding administrative positions at Ackerman, Eupora, and Durant, he became Superintendent of Education for Holmes County in 1903. Soon earning a reputation as the father of school consolidation in Mississippi, he became state supervisor of rural education in 1910. Not even the prestige of a college presidency at the State Normal College could tear him away from his interest in rural education; so after serving temporarily as president of the Normal for 10 months, he returned to his rural supervisory work. Meanwhile Smith had become interested in "Corn Club" work among the farm boys of the state, thereby earning for himself the nickname, "Corn Club" Smith.

It was not surprising that in 1912 Smith became president of the State Teachers Association or that ten years later he was elected State Superintendent of Education. In 1916 he was reelected without opposition. One year earlier he had been made president of the Southern Conference of Education and Industry. One could scarcely require of any man a more appropriate apprenticeship for the presidency of an A. & M. College than Smith had served. When the announcement of his election was made, even such critics of the Bilbo administration as Frederick Sullens, editor of the Jackson Daily News, hailed the move as "a step forward."¹ Promptly the Baptists of Mississippi College dubbed him LL.D., even though he was a Methodist, and his proud following of teachers throughout the state presented him with a silver service in token of their esteem.²

That Smith, although he was a so-called Bilbo-man, was to be no pawn of his patron was obvious from the start, and the late stormy petrel of Mississippi politics deserves at least a left-handed compliment in that such a man as Smith became president of A. & M. College. On the day of his election Smith appeared before the Board and announced categorically that his acceptance depended upon his being given "a free hand in directing the Institution," that "if he was to be dictated to about whom he should put in the faculty or whom he should name as an employee or whom he should take out of these places, he did not want the place." Smith was accordingly given the assurance of "each individual member of the board that he would be given a free hand without any dictation or domination."³

Hightower was immediately given leave of absence for the remainder of his term, and early in July Smith arrived to take charge.⁴ In August Smith delivered his first official speech outlining his plans for A. & M. at one of the summer farm meetings held on the campus.⁵ That Smith meant business is suggested by a terse entry in the Minutes of the Faculty on December 5, to the effect that at the next meeting the president would "appoint another Committee on Efficiency."⁶

When he became president Smith served notice that he intended to conduct a careful study of the operation of the college. Within a year he was ready to make some rather pertinent observations:

1. The annual expense per student to the State and the individual, is less in the Mississippi A. & M. College than in a similar institution in any other of the United States. One hundred and fifty dollars per student per session meets all necessary expense including board, laundry, light, heat and books.
2. This institution pays an average salary to its faculty members from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than other similar institutions. This serves as a very serious handicap to efforts for efficiency in the various departments. We are constantly put to the necessity of replacing our most efficient faculty members with young and inexperienced men. Mississippi can not afford to continue this ruinous policy longer if she would have her educational institutions maintain proper standards of efficiency.

1. Jackson Daily News, July 2, 1916.

2. Rowland, Mississippi Heart of the South, III, 664-667.

3. Minutes of the Board, July 1, 1916.

4. Commercial Appeal, July 14, 1916.

5. Ibid., August 13, 1916.

6. Minutes of the Faculty, December 5, 1916.

3. In proportion to white population in the state, the Mississippi A. & M. College has a larger enrollment of male students than any Agricultural College in the country. It is claimed also that more of her graduates are filling civil service and other government positions than of any other similar institution. Many of her graduates, and under-graduates are finding their way back to the farms to lead the communities in better methods of farming.
4. The Mississippi A. & M. College has no aristocracies, clans or classes. An industrious working boy is as highly respected by faculty and student body as one who has plenty of spending money. A democratic spirit pervades the entire institution.
5. The rapidly growing attendance of students and increasing demands made on this institution call for more buildings and equipment. Every building, section room, and laboratory on the campus is now overcrowded...The legislature of Tennessee and Texas recently appropriated more than \$1,500,000 each to their Agricultural Colleges respectively, for buildings and equipment.

Not being a person to shun the difficult, Smith tackled the perennial disciplinary problem with vigor. Addressing the YMCA in October, 1916, he called upon the student body to improve in conduct and threatened to use harsh measures if such offenses as cigarette smoking were not curtailed. Smith also pled with the students to take greater interest in the care of the campus, another perennial problem.⁸

Smith had dreams of enlarging and beautifying the physical properties of the College. Although he had the support of the Governor in some of his requests Smith pled in vain for a new library, a science building, a model creamery, a Woman's Hall and a combination gymnasium and armory.⁹ One imperative need was for a new dormitory, and in February, 1917 permission to spend \$40,000 to erect the present northwest wing of Main Dormitory was obtained by polling the legislators.¹⁰ Unfortunately, wartime prices made the project more difficult to carry out as time passed, and when bids were opened in March, all were over \$10,000 in excess of the \$40,000 maximum allowed.¹¹ Governor Bilbo proposed that the contractors revise their bid on the basis of having a portion of the work done by the state in the form of convict labor. Although the superintendent of the state penitentiary demurred, Bilbo seems to have used persuasion and in the end convict labor was promised for the project during the months of May through August, 1917. Although several members of the Board felt the project was rather questionable in light of the war time economic situation and enrollment uncertainties, the contract was let on April 17, 1917 and work was promptly begun.¹²

Funds were inadequate, however, and by December the completion of the dormitory was included as part of a proposed million dollar bond issue sponsored by Smith and Bilbo for improvements at the college.¹³ When the bond issue scheme foundered, Smith had to resort to borrow \$12,000 in the summer of 1919 to complete the unfinished dormitory.¹⁴ Meanwhile, a modest gymnasium had been erected, a portion of the funds coming from student and alumni subscriptions.¹⁵

The beautification of the campus was a project as dear to Smith as it was to Professor A. B. McKay, of the Department of Horticulture. In the years 1917-1919 over a hundred shade trees were set out on the grounds. Also flower plots and shrubs were distributed over the campus for demonstration as well as esthetic purposes.¹⁶ By October, 1919 the "young elms and oaks" were in a "flourishing condition," and many of the buildings had been landscaped with shrubs and vines.¹⁷

Meanwhile, a committee had been set up by the President to make plans for further campus improvement. This group proposed that a chair of landscape architecture be established, its occupant to be encharged with the duties of superintendent of grounds. It also went into detail about the landscaping of individual buildings, including "the pock-marked atrocity of the hospital walls," which should be "hidden as quickly as possible in a veil of decent green."¹⁸ In 1920 the legislature appropriated the sum of \$500, which together with a one dollar campus fee for students gave the college about \$2000 a year to expend on the grounds. But this was far from enough to satisfy the demands of beautification, leaving the college to suffer the inevitable "reproach" that "its campus does not

7. Biennial Report, 1917, 4-5.

8. Reflector, October 6, 1917.

9. Biennial Report, 1917, 8; Reflector February 3, 1917; Minutes of the Board, December 15, 1917.

10. Commercial Appeal, February 10, 1917; Reflector January 17, 1917.

11. Minutes of the Board, March 24, 1917.

12. Ibid., March 24, April 14, 1917; East Mississippi Times, June 15, 1917.

13. Commercial Appeal, December 19, 1917, January 3, 1918.

14. Minutes of the Board, August 29, 1919.

15. Reflector, October 11, November 15, 1919.

16. Biennial Report, 1919, 30.

17. Minutes of the Faculty, October 24, 1919.

18. Idem.

reflect the teaching of its class rooms."¹⁹

The Smith administration was an ideal one for the institution of a federally sponsored program in vocational and industrial education for which educators had been struggling for some years. On the basis of an elaborate report made in 1914 by the federal commission on national aid to vocational education, a Smith-Hughes Bill was introduced in Congress late in 1915, and after meeting with considerable obstacles, finally became law on February 23, 1917.²⁰ The Smith-Hughes Act, together with a wartime vocational rehabilitation act passed in June, 1918, placed a considerable burden upon the colleges to further the cause of vocational education in the public schools. At first there was no formal tie between the state board of vocational education, set up by the Smith-Hughes Act and the agricultural extension service, but after a number of cases of conflict in the field had arisen, the Federal Board of Vocational Education and the Department of Agriculture issued in February, 1918 the first of a series of regulations attempting to coordinate the extension and the vocational agencies so that they could cooperate more amicably.²¹

The Smith-Hughes Act meant a large-scale training program for teachers to supply the new agricultural high schools. Naturally the land-grant colleges were ready to embark upon such a program, and the federal government obliged with the necessary funds. Mississippi A. & M. was promptly chosen as the state training school under the Smith-Hughes Act.²² The catalogues of 1916-17 made a hurried reference to the new agricultural education program, but it was not until the 1917-18 session that a four year course of study was readied. By this time a curriculum for "Teachers of Vocational Agriculture" was in operation under the supervision of J. V. Bowen, who had just taken over the directorship of the School of Industrial Education.²³ In connection with this federally sponsored expansion of the school industrial education, the "Campus Model School", which had been started in 1913, was enlarged by adding an eighth grade and employing additional staff.²⁴

Another move indicative of the growing importance of teacher training work was the adoption in January, 1917, of the quarter system, which enabled the college to offer a full-scale summer term. Up to this time summer school had been a rather informal adjunct of the college, dependent very largely upon the support of the State Department of Education, which sometimes located one of its "peripatetic summer normals" at the college. In some years there had been no summer school whatsoever. Meanwhile, the faculty regularly argued the "pros" and "cons" of going into a full-year program.²⁵

From some quarters criticism now arose over the multiplicity of state summer schools. In 1916 both the University and A. & M. made an informal agreement to share staffs and alternate with each other in giving summer normals.²⁶ Apparently this arrangement did not work out, and when A. & M. adopted the quarter system for the obvious purpose of offering a full three-month summer school, the board debated an enforced curtailment of the college summer programs.²⁷ At any rate, 500 students enrolled for the A. & M. summer session of 1917.²⁸ In September, a special investigating committee of the board unleashed a scathing attack upon the practice of operating four summer schools in state colleges, not to mention the state-subsidized normals at Blue Mountain and Mississippi College. In particular, Lawrence, secretary of the board, demanded that the I. I. & C. combine with the A. & M. College for a joint summer program on the Starkville campus.²⁹ Accepting the Lawrence proposals, the board recommended that the legislature act accordingly to enforce a program of curtailment.³⁰

19. Biennial Report, 1921, 7.

20. True, Agricultural Education, 365-370.

21. Ibid., 373-5.

22. Commercial Appeal, May 3, 1917.

23. Catalogues, 1916-17, 63-64; 1917-18, 39-40.

24. Minutes of the Board, September 11, 1917, June 7, 1918.

25. Minutes of the Faculty, December 2, 9, 1914, July 9, 1915;

Commercial Appeal, January 17, February 28, 1915.

26. Reflector, April 1, 1916.

27. Minutes of the Board, April 14, 1917; Commercial Appeal, February 23, 1917.

28. Commercial Appeal, July 6, 1917.

29. Minutes of the Board, Report of the Secretary, September 11, 1917.

30. Minutes of the Board, September 11, 1917.

Although the legislature demurred, in 1918 neither the I. I. & C. nor the university had a summer school.³¹ As a result, even under wartime conditions, the enrollment of A. & M. was large. Support for the summer session was not unanimous, however, even on the A. & M. campus, and in January, 1920, shortly before Smith's resignation, the faculty was considering abolition of the summer school on the grounds of high costs, inadequate equipment, and failure to serve the "regular" students.³² In February the faculty voted to abandon the summer quarter after the 1920 summer session, which would be out to six weeks. Steps were taken at the same time for a return to the semester plan, which was finally reinstated in the 1921-22 session.³³

One of the most important steps in the extension field ever taken by the college came in 1917 with the establishment of the Service Bureau, whose purpose was to disseminate "information along all lines to citizens in all vocations and professions, who are endeavoring to increase their efficiency and advance their lines of work, and to stimulate them to strive for the highest and best things in life." In other words, the Service Bureau was to "carry the college outside the present walls until its work embraces every community in Mississippi."³⁴ Actually, it was merely an application of the idea of the agricultural extension service to the entire college. With a corps of investigators and instructors of its own the Service Bureau or "Extra-Mural Division," as it was sometimes called, was divided into five departments: the department of correspondence instruction; the department of public discussion (mainly concerned with debating in the public schools); the department of general information and welfare (which offered a special "package library" service); the department of municipal and county reference; and the department of visual instruction.³⁵

During the spring of 1917 the correspondence department of the Service Bureau offered seven courses in the school of agriculture and four in the school of industrial education while two were being prepared in general science school. At the same time a fee of \$3 per course was charged.³⁶ On June 1, Miss Nannie Rice, who later became college librarian, was engaged as secretary and registrar of the correspondence division.³⁷

That every branch of the college was becoming public service-conscious during the Smith era is indicated by developments in many fields. For example, the "public affairs" course that Bowen had nurtured as part of his business administration curriculum became a separate activity under Frederic D. Mellen. Students in all schools were permitted to take courses in public affairs.³⁸

Naturally the old cry of duplication was revived in Smith's time, for as the college program expanded, there were certain to be some injured toes among the competition. In September, 1917 a special committee of the board investigated the situation in the state university and colleges and come forward, as might be expected, with an attack on the school of industrial education at A. & M. College as being "almost wholly literary" as well as competing unfavorably with the industrial curricula at the college. Yet, admitted the committee, there could be no argument against the agricultural education courses that were being offered. At the same time, the duplication of certain A. & M. engineering work at the University was momentarily questioned but eventually condoned by the committee.³⁹

The duplication controversy soon brought results, for the school of industrial pedagogy at A. & M. began to suffer curtailment investigation. Its enrollment had been declining for several years before 1917, at which time it was made an adjunct of James V. Bowen's School of Business.⁴⁰ The confusion of wartime made matters

31. Commercial Appeal, April 24, June 9, 1918.

32. Minutes of the Faculty, January 28, 1920.

33. Minutes of the Faculty, February 25, September 20, November 24, 1920; Reflector, January 18, 1921.

34. Minutes of the Board, March 24, 1917; Catalogue, 1916-1917, 127.

35. Catalogue, 1916-1917, 128-135.

36. Biennial Report, 1917, 133; Commercial Appeal, March 29, 1917.

37. Biennial Report, 1917, 133.

38. Catalogue, 1916-1917, 27, 64-65.

39. Minutes of the Board, September 11, 1917.

40. Biennial Report, 1917, 77.

worse, and by the end of the war the school of industrial education had disappeared, surviving only in the guise of special departmental "general education" in the department of education and sociology under A. B. Butts; "agricultural education" under a new department by that name; and "trades education" under a "Department of Trades Education." 41 Even with the disappearance of the education school as such, there was still an active program in teacher training. But the school as such had apparently been a token sacrifice to the First World War and the state war on duplication. Certainly the flow of students training for work in the agricultural high schools did not abate, and both general and trades education continued to do more than hold their own. Moreover, degrees in education continued to be granted.

While student-guidance was a field widely neglected in American colleges until recently, it is interesting to note that as early as the days of President Hardy, a faculty committee at A. & M. College had been considering a program of student advisement. 42 Under Hightower a "student advisor system" was devised by a committee headed by J. V. Bowen. 43 That nothing was actually accomplished appears from the fact that in December, 1917, when the college was disturbed over its wartime discipline problems, President Smith was discussing the revival of an advisory system. 44 Apparently meeting with little success, the president next considered the advisability of having all students take the same course for their first freshman quarter in order to allow time for student observation and faculty advisement to facilitate a proper choice of a major. 45 All this seems, however, to have died in the talking stage, and in February, 1919 the faculty was still solemnly but ineffectually agreeing that "some agency for aiding students in choosing courses" should be set up. 46

The first World War was undoubtedly the most portentous event of the Smith era. Although some of the by-products of war in Europe, particularly inflation, had made their influence felt at the college in the two and a half years before this country entered the struggle, it was not until the actual declaration of war in 1917 that the college community seems to have become alarmed at the world situation. On March 30, the faculty met in special session to express themselves on the "National Crisis." As a result, resolutions were adopted and sent to Governor Bilbo placing the faculty, the laboratories, and the scientific equipment of the college at the service of the state and nation in doing scientific research work. The "senior class, cadet officers and military staff" also pledged their services "if they should be needed in training camps for the training of volunteer companies." 47

The campus soon began to take on a war atmosphere. The annual high school field day, in holding which A. & M. vied with the University for some years, was cancelled in 1917 and in accordance with subsequent orders by the board was abolished for the duration. 48 In April, 1917, all campus social functions were cancelled by order of the board and it was strongly recommended that intercollegiate athletic contests also be abandoned. 49

Naturally, the student body was soon considerably disorganized by the rush to the colors. Provisions were made to graduate in absentia those seniors who volunteered and to give credit for courses to undergraduates who had passing grades upon withdrawal to enter military or industrial service. 50 By May nearly all of the student body was reported to have withdrawn either to enlist or to go home to the farm or into industry. 51 Commencement was dispensed with and school was

41. Catalogue, 1918-19, 64.

42. Minutes of the Faculty, October 17, 24, 1910.

43. Ibid., February 17, May 19, 1913.

44. Ibid., December 19, 1917.

45. Ibid., December 4, 1918.

46. Ibid., April 26, 1919.

47. Minutes of the Faculty, March 20, 31, 1917.

48. Minutes of the Board, April 14, September 17, 1917.

49. Ibid., April 14, 1917.

50. Minutes of the Faculty, April 27, 1917.

51. East Mississippi Times, May 4, 1917; Reflector, May 5, 1917.

dismissed on May 18 instead of May 28 because the exodus had become so general.⁵² In spite of all this, however, there were 650 students present for the summer session.⁵³

Meanwhile, the college had begun to fight the war on the economic front. Because of the high prices of foodstuff college property was set aside for faculty gardens.⁵⁴ The Agricultural Extension Service also set about the task of training the citizenry in the conservation of food and clothing, in first aid, in household budgeting, and the like.⁵⁵

In July a letter from President Wilson advised the president to keep the institution in operation in order to provide trained men to replace these lost in the war.⁵⁶ Promptly a campaign was initiated to attract "young men" to enter college in the fall, and when school opened on September 19, the enrollment was surprisingly good.⁵⁷ Nevertheless, conditions were too unsettled to promote any sustained scholastic effort. In January, 1918 the college offered its faculty, buildings, and equipment to the War Department for the training of technicians.⁵⁸ At the same time, the college announced that it would accept students of draft age pending their call, and that special mechanical and military courses would be open to these men.⁵⁹ In April a contract was made with the War Department for instructing 600 men for two month periods to serve in the technical branches of the service. This program continued until the signing of the armistice.⁶⁰ Meanwhile, in the spring many seniors were taken from their classes to enter officers training camps.⁶¹

In September, 1918 the college began to enroll under the Student Army Training Corps program all volunteers who could meet the 12 entrance unit requirement. Over 800 of these were accepted under a contract with the War Department. With about 1700 men now on the campus, the great influenza epidemic of 1918 hit in full force. Every faculty member and student not in bed worked day and night with the victims. All told only 38 deaths occurred out of at least 1200 cases.⁶² Late in October efforts were made to resume classes, but little was done for the remainder of the semester.⁶³ Nevertheless, the campus slogan at this time was "A. & M. has gone to war—all of it—lock, stock, and barrel."⁶⁴

After the signing of the armistice, the war machine slowed down quickly.⁶⁵ Between December 4-11 the military establishment at A. & M. was demobilized. All told the college had about 4,000 of its students in the service when the armistice came.⁶⁶ In 1920 J. Wendell Bailey published a full account of the contribution of the college alumni and students to the war under the title, Mississippi A. & M. College in the War.⁶⁷

After the war, a veteran's educational program was undertaken. Although federal subsidization of "G.I.'s" was by no means as extensive at this time as it was to become twenty-five years later, the problems involved were essentially the same as those of the latter-day veteran's program. The first step came in November, 1918, when arrangements were made with the Federal Board of Vocational Education to train disabled soldiers and sailors at the college. Work offered was of three types;

- 52. Commercial Appeal, May 6, 1917.
- 53. Biennial Report, 1919,3.
- 54. Minutes of the Board April 14, 1917.
- 55. Commercial Appeal, July 9, 1917.
- 56. Ibid., July 25, 1917.
- 57. Ibid., August 17, 1917; Reflector, September 29, 1917.
- 58. Biennial Report, 1919,3.
- 59. Commercial Appeal, January 4, 1918.
- 60. Biennial Report, 1919,3.
- 61. Minutes of the Faculty, April 24, May 29, 1918.
- 62. Ibid., 1919,4.
- 63. Ibid.; Reflector, October 26, 1918.
- 64. Reflector, November 2, 1918.
- 65. Ibid., January 11, 1919.
- 66. Biennial Report, 1919,3.
- 67. Commercial Appeal, February 22, 1920.

(1) regular college grade work leading to a degree; (2) trades instruction without a degree; and (3) elementary training for a special group of near-illiterates who had to be given the three R's before they could take trades work. In agriculture the offering of special practical courses in the second category proved highly popular. By February 5, 1920, there were 457 veterans in the agricultural program.⁶⁸

The illiterates created a serious problem, not only because of their mature years but also because of their incapability of becoming adapted to the atmosphere of higher education. Finally, in 1921 training for this group was abandoned. After all, there were problems enough with those who belonged on a college campus, for the whole composition of the student body was changed by the mingling of such irreconcilable elements as the callow youth fresh from the high school and the battle-scarred veteran.⁶⁹ Indeed, it was not until 1926 that the last of these federally subsidized students left the college. The operation of the veterans program after the first world war gave American colleges an experience of which they were later to take advantage when a vastly new elaborate system was to be instituted. Smith, himself, profiting by his experience in the operation of the rehabilitation work at A. & M., went to Washington as a specialist in the field of veteran education after leaving the college.

In 1920 Lee Russell became governor of Mississippi, and Smith soon found himself at odds with the new administration. In June, 1920 it was revealed that the books of the college financial secretary, C. B. Powell, were not in order, there being around a \$100,000 deficit. Smith promptly relieved Powell of his position and an investigation by the board followed. Auditors found \$100,271.40 in unpaid bills against the credit of the college, together with certain other financial irregularities in the form of diverted funds and overdrafts. All told the shortage approached \$140,000.⁷⁰ The deficit was not, it seems, a matter of dishonesty but rather one of financial confusion growing out of the economic difficulties of the wartime operation of the college. Powell himself was personally short only \$1,832.51, but certain funds had been transferred from one account to another in violation of the letter of the appropriation laws. Also certain college agencies had failed to collect money due them. These included the automobile, laundry, power plant, poultry, and horticultural departments.⁷¹ In the end it was necessary to ask the legislature to appropriate \$78,251.68 to clear these accounts.⁷²

The financial troubles that led to the crisis of 1920 was largely the result of appropriation difficulties dating from 1918. According to a story circulating in 1920, J. S. Howerton, who in 1918 was chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, had contrived to have the A. & M. appropriation cut because Smith would not "make a certain change" on the faculty. Bilbo, too, was reported to have joined in the "persecution" of Smith by discriminating against the college. When Russell became governor, Howerton was appointed to the board, thereby embarrassing further the college administration.⁷³

Meanwhile, Smith, apparently to the full knowledge of both Bilbo and the board (on which Russell was a Bilbo appointee), had made certain adjustments in funds in order to keep the institution going, a practice frequently engaged in before, so it seems.⁷⁴ At any rate, the political excitement engendered by the financial situation caused Smith to resign. His first indication of this intention was given to the Board on May 24, in time for announcement at the close of the commencement exercises on that day. Formal acceptance did not occur until the Board met on June 2, 1920.⁷⁵ Meanwhile, with creditors camping on the state's doorstep, the Board ordered all the colleges to install uniform systems of book-keeping and business management. Bills were paid in 30 days, and instructions were sent out that state funds would hereafter be used only for the specific

68. *Ibid.*, 1919, 4, 10, 1921, 7.

69. *Biennial Report*, 1921, 7-8.

70. *Biennial Report*, 1921, 12-13; *Special Report of the Board of Trustees of the University and Colleges of the State of Mississippi*, 1921, 18; *Minutes of the Board*, July 7, 1920.

71. *Minutes of the Board*, September 18, 1920.

72. *Biennial Report*, 1921, 12.

73. *Jackson Daily News*, Page 26, 1920.

74. *Idem.*

75. *Minutes of the Board*, May 24, June 2, 1920; *Mississippi, House Journal*, 1922, 53.

purposes for which they were appropriated and that there would be no transfers from one account to another.⁷⁶ Although the faculty made representations in Smith's favor, there was no retreating, and on July 23, D. C. Hull was chosen to Smith's place.⁷⁷

Although the Smith era was not entirely free from politics, it is difficult to see how the college could have fared much better during the war years than it had under Smith. He had kept its doors open as well as its pursestrings, and thanks to his close ties with the educational and agricultural interests of the state, he had managed to leave the college with the accolades of his own colleagues on the faculty and their assurance that his had been a "successful administration."⁷⁸

78 Rowland, Mississippi, Heart of the South, III, 668.

GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS (continued from p. 14)

of rates or the issuance of valuable permits from acting in any official transaction or decision which concerned chiefly a person or organization by which they had been employed in the preceding two years or with which they had had a valuable economic interest.

The law, the subcommittee stated, also should be toughened to provide that:

1. Former Federal officials and employees not be allowed to appear before agencies in which they were formerly employed in cases which they previously handled or of which they had direct knowledge. Nor, it added, should they be permitted to assist in the preparation of such cases.
2. For a period of two years afterward Federal agents and employees of a rank of \$10,000-a-year or above who leave the government shall not appear before the Federal agencies in which they were formerly employed as a representative of a person or organization doing business with the government. The penalties of disbarment from practice before a Federal agency and of cancellation of contracts should be imposed in cases where it was found that persons had sought to corrupt or had been corrupted. Full publicity should be given to such findings.

The subcommittee proposed that a law be passed to force a reporting annually by all members of Congress and Federal officials of income they received in excess of \$10,000 a year. As an aside, subcommittee members asserted that this proposal already had been drafted for submittal to Congress before President Truman asked for the same thing in a recent message.

In addition to the foregoing, the subcommittee called for a searching review of existing criminal law to put new or deeper bites into officials or private citizens found to have committed illegal as well as improper acts.

"Veneration for the principle of government according to law," the subcommittee stated, "has its inverse side--an erroneous assumption that what is lawful is right. Although this is an untruth which authoritarian governments of all varieties have demonstrated vividly and recently, representative governments also must be on guard lest they make the same mistakes...Legality is not enough."

The formation of a citizens committee of nationwide scope and jurisdiction was urged to help the policing of official ethics and many problems were offered for further study, some being problems suggested by congressional inquiry but not analyzed sufficiently to warrant specific recommendation now.

The most serious problems of public officials, the subcommittee concluded, were the products of four factors, stated as follows:

- "1. There is much at stake in public policies which directly affect the income and welfare of individuals, industries and groups.
- "2. Members of Congress have almost free discretion in making these policies and administrative officials have great discretion in administering them.
- "3. The great authority vested in elected officials is justified by the principle that they, as representatives of the public, will exercise their authority in the public interest and for public purposes; similarly, the discretionary authority delegated to administrators is based on (similar) assumption:
- "4. But in a great variety of ways...interested parties not willing to let the wheels of government turn unassisted...bring pressure to bear upon legislators and administrators in order to secure favorable decisions."

The subcommittee declared that the morals of officials could be distinguished but "certainly not separated" from public morals generally.

"The moral standards of the country, indeed," it added, "provide the ethical environment which in turn conditions the standard of behavior of public officials."

The subcommittee found that influence peddling by government personnel was a phenomenon that could "not be ignored." Reports about it might have been exaggerated, the group added, and "the gullible have been defrauded by men whose influence was fictitious."

"But," the report went on, "the disclosures...showed that there was fire behind the smoke."

"It is clear that influence peddling is so widely believed to exist that even the most professional practice of bona fide law firms in Washington tends to be tinged with the influence idea."

"It may be imaginary, but it helps to encourage the clients; and waiting for business has become obsolete for loyal and influential members of the Administration who leave the government to hang up their shingles in Washington."

The report was frank about the behavior in other respects of some members and former members of Congress. "On the record," it said, "we in Congress must also seem unduly complacent. Neither house has acted vigorously to tighten its discipline in moral matters or to raise its ethical standards. In recent years some members have been convicted of crime and sent to prison, but they have not been expelled. Neither house has been particularly diligent in searching out and punishing questionable conduct on the part of its members."

THE USE OF DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS BY CHOCTAW COUNTY PEOPLE

by

ROBERT E. GALLOWAY and HAROLD F. KAUFMAN

Division of Sociology and Rural Life

NOTE: The following is an extract from Health Practices in Choctaw County, an Experiment Station Bulletin published last December (Sociology and Rural Life Series, No. 2). The study was made in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service. Other county surveys are in progress.

Nature of Study

Why This Study? In order to continue to progress people frequently need to take stock of where they are. This study, which was conducted by local people and in cooperation with local agencies, has that function. It indicates some of the efforts that the people of Choctaw County are making in maintaining health and in preventing and curing illness. The picture presented may also suggest the additional steps needed in family planning and community action in this field.

Who Were Surveyed? Medical and health information was gathered in November and December 1949 on 851 individuals in 219 representative families located throughout the county.¹ One hundred sixty-seven of the survey families lived in the open country and 52 in villages; 131 resided on farms and 88 were non-farm. Seventy-three per cent were white and the remaining 27 percent were Negro.

What Health Services Did People Have? Among the health facilities located in the county at the time of the survey were five doctors, eight dentists and one optician. The county had not acquired a hospital nor a public health service but both are planned for the near future. Within a 30 mile radius of the center of the county were 52 doctors and 15 dentists and within a 40 mile radius were ten hospitals with 306 beds.

Use of Doctors

Who Used Doctors? More people use doctors than any other medical facility. Forty-eight per cent of the persons in the survey went to a doctor one or more times during the year. The average number of calls for those using a doctor was five and one-half -- three and one-half office calls and two home calls. The practice of calling a doctor to one's home had not declined here to the same extent that it has in the more urban areas.

Practically no differences were found, however, in the use of doctors between persons in the open country and those living in a village and between farm and non-farm people. When persons were classified as to level of living it was found that 66 percent of the upper one-fifth used doctors compared to 41 percent of those in the lower one-fourth.²

Men were almost as likely to use doctors as women but the latter, who used one averaged one more call than the former - five and six calls respectively. The use of a doctor by various age groups is as follows: 48 percent of the persons under 5 years of age used doctors and averaged 4 calls; 27 percent of the persons 5 - 14 years of age used doctors and averaged 3 calls; 49 percent of the persons 15 - 34 years of age used doctors and averaged 4 calls; 59 percent of the persons 35 - 44 years of age used doctors and averaged 6 calls; 59 percent of the persons 45 - 64 years of age used doctors and averaged 8 calls; 61 percent of the persons 65 years and over used doctors and averaged 7 calls.

Farm owners used doctors to a greater extent than farmers in other tenure groups. 53 percent of the family members of farm owners used doctors and averaged 6 calls; 33 percent of the other farm family members (tenants and hired hands) used doctors and averaged 5 calls.

Where Did People Go For A Doctor? Approximately one-third of the survey families lived less than 5 miles from a doctor and the remaining two-thirds resided from 5 to 20 miles away. The average distance was 6.7 miles. About two-thirds of the calls were made by families to the doctor living nearest to them. Sometimes, however, the nearest doctor was not the one best able to provide the specialized type of service desired.

Families tended to use doctors in the trade center which they frequented most. Those in the outlying areas of the county did most of their trading in centers outside the county and thus were likely to use the medical facilities located there.

Should People Have Seen A Doctor More Often? Housewives in the survey were asked whether any member of their families within the last year should have gone to a doctor and did not go, and whether a doctor should have been called to the home and was not called. Forty-two percent of the families felt that one or more members should have gone to a doctor and 17 percent that a doctor should have been called to the home. The reasons for not going to a doctor, in order of frequency given were "couldn't afford to go", "just didn't go", "dislike going to the doctor", and "had no way to get there." The principal reasons for not calling the doctor to the home were "couldn't afford it" and "couldn't contact him."

1. The sample families were drawn by use of the "master sample" of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Choctaw County is in north central Mississippi. It is in an upland small farm area in the clay hill section of the state with general farming and forest products as major enterprises. All the population is rural. Ackerman, the county seat, had a population of 1,489 persons, according to the 1950 Census.
2. Level of living may be measured by material possessions, education, participation in community activities and related items. The index used in this study was constructed by W. H. Sewell. See "A Short Form of the Socio-economic Scale," Rural Sociology 8:161 - 170, (June 1943).

How Much Did Mothers Use Doctors? Prenatal care by doctors was received by two-thirds of the mothers who had borne children in the last five years. This care seldom consisted of more than one or two visits to doctors for examinations and tests. Postnatal care was received by slightly more than one-third (37 percent) of the mothers. In most cases a sixth-week check-up by the doctor constituted this care.

The level of living appeared to influence whether or not a mother received a doctor's care. 94 percent of the mothers in the upper one-fifth had prenatal care and 82 percent postnatal care; 59 percent of the mothers in the lower one-fourth had prenatal care and 39 percent postnatal care.

All white births and 25 percent of the Negro births during the five-year period were attended by doctors. The remaining Negro births were attended by midwives.

Did People Use Doctor Except When Sick? In only one family in eight did one or more members go to doctors, except for treatment of illness. Persons interviewed in approximately one-third of the families, however, thought it desirable to have periodic examinations. The principal reasons for not going to doctors unless they were sick were "see no need for going", and "can't afford to go".

How Frequently Were Doctors Used To Treat Common Ailments? Questions were asked concerning treatments used for fevers, bad burns, run-down feeling and bad colds. Doctors were used for all ailments by some families if they were severe enough, but more of the families relied entirely upon home medication. Housewives near a doctor and those with a higher level of living were more likely to call a doctor if someone in their families was suffering from these ailments than were others.

Use Of Dentists

Who Used Dentists? Twenty-two percent of the survey population used dentists during the year and those who used dentists made an average of two calls. Fifty-eight percent of those using dentists made only one call and only 19 percent made more than two calls.

Greater differences existed among the various groups in the use of dentists than in the use of doctors. Those most likely to use dentists were non-farm, with a relatively high level of living and between the ages of 20 and 55 years of age. About five percent more women than men went to dentists and the former had about one-third more calls than the latter. When persons were grouped by level of living it was found that 34 percent of the upper one-fifth used dentists and 13 percent of the lower one-fourth used dentists.

One dentist in the county lived in Ackerman and the other in French Camp. Persons lived on the average of seven miles from a dentist. Four persons in ten went outside the county for their dental service.

Why Were Dentists Used? Many people did not go to a dentist until their teeth needed to be pulled. One-half of all calls were for the extraction of teeth only. Some people, of course, took better care of their teeth than others. Women had more calls for remedial work (other than extractions only) than men and persons 15-44 years of age much more than others. The differences between farm and non-farm are shown in the accompanying figure. This practice appears to be closely related to level of living as 24 percent of the upper one-fifth had remedial work done as compared with three percent of the lower one-fourth.

Did People Need More Dental Care? Fifty-nine percent of the housewives interviewed stated that one or more members of their families had needed dental care during the year but had not gone to a dentist. Neglect was given as the reason for not going in four out of ten of the cases; about the same proportion felt that they "couldn't afford it" and fear of dental treatment was expressed in the remainder of the cases. Most of the families who expressed need for more care had had little or no treatment during the year.

Use Of Hospitals

Who Used Hospitals? One person in 19 received hospital care during 1945³. One in each four persons hospitalized went to institutional hospitals such as specialized state hospitals and veterans hospitals⁴. For the five-year period 1945-49, 20 percent of the population representing 41 percent of all families were hospitalized.

Persons in the upper level of living group made greater use of general hospitals and less use of institutional hospitals than those in the lower group. 6 percent of the upper one-fifth used general hospitals; 3 percent of the lower one-fourth used general hospitals; 1 percent of the upper one-fifth used institutional hospitals; 2 percent of the lower one-fourth used institutional hospitals. Non-farm people received over one-third more hospital care than those on farms. Farm owner families used hospitals to a greater extent than did tenant families. Non-farm and farm families made about the same use of general hospitals, but the former received almost twice as much care from institutional hospitals as the latter.

The proportion of men and women and persons of various ages receiving care in general and institutional hospitals is shown in the accompanying graph. As might be expected, women in the child-bearing period had the highest rate of hospitalization in general hospitals and veterans between the age of 25-34 years the highest rate in institutional hospitals.

How Much Were Hospitals Used? On the basis of the use of general hospitals by the survey population, it is estimated that persons in Choctaw County were hospitalized in these institutions on an average of 4,598 days per year during the last five years. This would be the equivalent of approximately 13 hospital beds occupied every day during the year.

The extent to which a local hospital would be used depends upon (1) its use by residents who now go outside the county for hospital services and (2) an increase in hospital use, assuming a hospital were available in the county. Members of the survey families generally used the medical facilities available at their trade centers. About one-third of these families listed towns outside the county as their trade centers and in

3. The incident of hospitalization for the survey population in 1949 was too small to allow an analysis by the various factors such as level of living, sex and age. Therefore, hospitalization figures, except where otherwise stated, are per year for the last five years (1945-1949).
4. State charity hospitals were classed as institutional hospitals. During the last 5 years, five persons spent 35 days in state charity hospitals.

most cases these towns were closer to the family than Ackerman — the major trade center in the county. Most of the members of these families who used a hospital went to those located in their trade center if one was available. Persons tend to use hospitals in which their doctors practice. About 40 percent of the doctor calls were made to doctors residing outside the county.

Definite plans have been made to build a 23 bed hospital in Ackerman. Its construction has been approved by the Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care and the Choctaw County Board of Supervisors.

Why Hospitalization? Twenty-eight percent of the persons hospitalized received surgery. General medicine was given as the cause for hospitalization by one-half of the patients, 21 percent were obstetrical cases, and accidents accounted for 11 percent. Males were more likely to be hospitalized for general medicine and less likely to have surgery than females. One in five males entered a hospital as a result of an accident compared to only 3 percent of the females. About one in five females hospitalized gave childbirth as the reason.

How Long Was The Stay In A Hospital? Patients remained on average of 14 days in general hospitals. Thirty percent remained under 5 days and 13 percent remained 25 days and over.

The survey population spent less than one-half day (.42 days) per capita in general hospitals per year. Females received 51 days care as compared to 33 days for males. In the nation as a whole the use of general hospitals is about one day per capita per year.

Although only one-third of those hospitalized during a year used institutional hospitals, they spent more time there than the remaining two-thirds spent in general hospitals — 418 and 437 days respectively. Males received .75 days per capita care from institutional hospitals compared to .12 days for females; non-farm families spent about four times the amount of time (.80 days) there as did farm families (.22 days). Persons 35-44 years of age spent 1.8 days in institutional hospitals while those of other ages spent only .26 days. Average days per case spent in institutional hospitals were 41, indicating the chronic nature of illnesses handled by them.

What Hospitals Were Used? As there were no hospital facilities in the county, residents seeking hospital care had to go outside the county to find it. The 185 cases of hospitalization in the survey population during the past five years utilized 62 different hospitals — 44 general hospitals and 28 institutional hospitals. Forty-five percent of the persons using hospitals used those within a 40 miles radius of the center of the country 39 percent used hospitals in the state but farther away, and 16 percent received their hospitalization outside the state — mostly while in the armed services. One in seven persons hospitalized, however, went to hospitals located in Jackson, the major medical center in the state.

The location of the hospitals most frequently used by the survey population is presented graphically below.

How Far To The Nearest Hospital? The survey population lived an average of 21 miles from the nearest hospital. No family lived closer than 10 miles. Thirty percent lived between 10 and 14 miles, 41 percent between 15 and 19 miles, 19 percent between 20 and 24 miles, and 9 percent 25 miles and farther away. Persons living farther away from a hospital were just as likely to use one as those living nearer.

Should More People Have Used A Hospital? In the opinion of 12 percent of the housewives, one or more members of their families should have been hospitalized during the year and were not. In most cases this judgment was the result of counsel with a doctor and hospitalization would have been for surgery or obstetrics.

In more than two-thirds of these cases the most common reason given for not going to the hospital was the lack of funds to pay for the service. Other reasons given were fear of hospitalization and surgery and the demands of their families and their work.

How Many Families Have Health Insurance? Only seven percent of the families carried any type of prepayment health, medical, or accident insurance. One in eight families with insurance had more than one policy. Forty percent of the policies were for hospitalization only, 50 percent were for the payment of all hospital expenses, and 10 percent were for other medical services. Approximately one-third of the policies covered the whole family one-third covered the head of the family only, and the remaining one-third covered two or more family members but not the whole family.

The possession of health insurance appeared to be influenced by level of living. Forty-three percent of the families in the upper one-fifth had health insurance and no families in the lower one-fourth had health insurance.

THE SOURCES OF RURAL FAMILY INCOME IN LEE AND JONES COUNTIES

by

DOROTHY DICKINS

(Excerpt from *The Rural Family and Its Source of Income*, Miss. Experiment Station Bulletin,
No. 481, published in March, 1951 at Mississippi State College.)

Significance of Findings of this Study

What significance do the findings in this study have for the low-income rural community? This study shows that building factories does not necessarily mean raising farm income. Gross value of sales from farm products by families in this study in the more highly industrialized Jones County were about the same as in the less industrialized Lee County. These values followed the same general patterns as had values for census farm families in the two counties (in 1919 and in 1929) when there was much less industrialization.

When cash expenditures made for food and housing were deducted from the net income of families in the Farm, Off-farm and Part-farm groups, residual income (or income left over) of families in the Off-farm and Part-farm groups was almost double that of families in the Farm group. Industrialization had not pulled the Farm group from its low socioeconomic plight.

Off-Farm Work Provided Better Living: This study showed that Off-farm work provided a much better living than the farm. Consequently, when families were classified by source of family income, those in the Off-farm and Part-farm groups had much higher incomes than those in the Farm group. They purchased more consumer goods and services during the report year, had better housing facilities and equipment, and participated somewhat more often in community organizations than did families in the Farm group. Families in the Part-farm group had expenditure patterns more like those of families in the Off-farm group, and home-production patterns more like families in the Farm group.

The important difference in the distribution of families by source of family income in the two counties was the difference in proportion of families in the Farm and Off-farm groups. In the more highly industrialized Jones County, relatively more of the families were classified in the Off-farm group, relatively fewer in the Farm group than in the less industrialized Lee County.

According to the 1945 Census of Agriculture, average acreage per farm of open land used for crops, plus open pastures, was in Jones County 30 acres, in Lee County 38 acres. Jones County in 1944 had over 35,000 more acres in crops and open pasture than it had in 1929. But the number of farm operators increased during this period so that the number of these acres per family per farm was only 5 acres more than in 1929. In Lee County there was no land to clear as in Jones. However, there was a decrease in number of farm operators in this period and hence an increase of 10 acres per family, in acreage in crops and open pastures. Evidently the cleared land in Jones County went to the man with off-farm work, who had the cash income to meet the mortgage payments, rather than to increase the land of families devoting themselves to farming.

More Research: From this study it would seem that a combination of off-farm work with farm operation within a family was most successful in larger families. In other words, smaller families who attempted to combine farm operation with off-farm employment were more likely to suffer a small net loss in farming. More protective foods in the form of home-produced milk, poultry, pork, tomatoes, however, may have more than compensated for the small net loss. Research is needed on how these two kinds of work might best be combined for the good of the family.

It is also needed on methods whereby local farmers may benefit from such industry. It is interesting to note that since this study was made, two distinct approaches to the solution of the problem of families in the low-income Farm group have been emphasized in the respective counties. The first, in Jones County, we shall call the commodity approach. In this approach competent, energetic men have been sent into rural areas to organize farm groups in furnishing specified vegetables to the market and to be processed. In Lee County the community approach has been emphasized. Here rural communities have been organized, and members of families are at work to improve not only their level of living, but that of every other family in their community. Business leaders in Tupelo, the county seat, cooperate and assist these rural communities. A re-survey of these two counties would no doubt yield valuable data on the effectiveness of these two approaches in improving manner of living of families in such areas.

Summary of Findings

In this report are included family living data obtained for the year 1945 from 578 rural families in Jones County, Mississippi. In both counties, rural families were shifting from farming into industrial work, but the shift was much more pronounced in Jones County, where there were about 50 industrial plants in the county seat.

It was the purpose of this study to compare manner of living of rural families according to their source of family income. The families were classified into the following four source-of-family-income groups: (1) Farm, (2) Off-farm, (3) Part-farm, and (4) Other. The classification by source of family income differs from classifications generally used in that it is based on amount and source of earnings of all members of the family, rather than of the family head.

In the highly industrialized county (Jones), in which most industrial workers were male, 44 per cent of the rural families were classified in the Off-farm group and 15 per cent in the Farm group. In the less industrialized Lee County, where most industrial workers were females, 29 per cent of the rural families were classified in the Off-farm group and 37 per cent in the Farm group. The proportion of families classified in the Part-farm and Other groups in the two counties was about the same.

Kind, as well as degree, of industrialization was responsible for the distribution of families according to source of family income. In Jones County, where most plants employed men, more farm families had given up farm operation, or farmed on small scale, generally at a small net loss. In Lee County, where relatively more plants employed women, it was expected that more families would be classified in the Part-farm group than in Jones County. That the distribution of families in the Part-farm groups did not follow the expected pattern can be accounted for by the fact that even though the proportion of industrial workers in Jones County who were women was low, the absolute number was not small. Also, industrial employment for men created nonindustrial jobs for women, such as clerking, professional work, domestic service, clerical work.

Net income patterns of families in the four source-of-family-income groups in the two counties were similar. Net incomes of families in the Off-farm and Part-farm groups were more than double those of families in the Farm and Other groups. Nor were these differences accounted for by differences in goods furnished by the farm. Residual income (net income minus expenditures for food and housing) of families in the Off-farm and Part-farm groups was likewise about twice as high as that of families in the other two groups.

Families in the Farm, Off-farm and Part-farm groups were classified into two net income classes (\$0-\$999 and \$1000 and over) and their manner of living compared. There were too few families in the Other group to break into income classes.

Families in the \$0-\$999 income class in all three source-of-family-income groups had patterns of family living not too different. Families with net incomes of \$0-\$999 in every source-of-income group lived at the minimum. The majority of families in each group incurred net deficits during the year of the study. But the situation was more acute for the Farm group, since about two-thirds of the families in this group had net incomes of \$0-\$999. The percentages for families in the Off-farm and Part-farm groups with net incomes of \$0-\$999 were about 20 and 33 respectively.

At the \$1000 and over net-income level, there were more differences in manner of living of families in the three source-of-family-income groups. Farm families spent less for living than did families in the other two groups. They had poorer housing facilities and equipment. Members less often consulted a dentist than members in the other groups. Families in the Part-farm group had living patterns more like those of the Off-farm group. However, they produced about as much food for home use as families in the Farm group.

Male heads and wives in families of the Part-farm group participated more in community organizations than did male heads and wives in families in the other groups.

Industrialization offers opportunities for members of low-income farm families to shift into more remunerative work. It may not help those who continue to devote their time to farming.

EVENTS

DR. RAPER ADDRESSES ROUND TABLE

The Social Science Round Table met for the first time this season on October 5, with the Division of Sociology and Rural Life as hosts. Dr. Arthur Raper spoke on "The Challenge of the Asiatic Village." Last year Dr. Raper concluded a study of Japanese rural life and land reforms under the American occupation regime, revealing a little-known phase of General MacArthur's work in the post-war social and economic reconstruction of Japan. The results of Dr. Raper's study were recently published under the title, "The Japanese Village in Transition." A transcript of a portion of Dr. Raper's address is being prepared for publication in the Bulletin.

NEXT FARM AND HOME WEEK COMING IN SPRING

Farm and Home Week at Mississippi State College, which attracts thousands of visitors annually, will more from mid-summer to spring in 1952. Henry Leveock, chairman of the 1952 steering committee for the event and associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, announces that the new dates will be April 22, 23, 24, and 25. The meeting will coincide with the annual Spring Festival, which places the college on public display.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN ISSUED

The Community Development Bulletin, issued by the Division of Sociology and Rural Life with the cooperation of the School of Business and the Agricultural Extension Service, appeared in September. This issue contains the report of the proceedings of the state-wide "Community Development Conference" held here last February.

NEW RESOURCE-USE STUDY UNITS RECENTLY ISSUED

Three items in the "Mississippi Resources Library," which is published by the Resource-Use Education Department of Mississippi State College, appeared in August: (1) "Conservation of Wild Flowers: a Unit for the Third Grade," by Mrs. Glen P. Sheedy; (2) "Conserving Our Forest, a Teaching Unit for Grades Four or Five," by Mrs. Willie Mae Waldrop; and (3) "Soil Conservation: a Unit for the Sixth Grade," by Mrs. Clytie B. Curry. Lee B. Gaither, who is head of the Resource-Use Education Department, is editor of the library series.

THE NOVEMBER CONVENTIONS

Five members of the history staff and two members of the government staff of the Department of History and Government plan to attend professional conventions in November. They are Professors Bettersworth, Moore, Snellgrove, McLendon, and Brent, of the history staff, who will attend the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Montgomery, Alabama on November 8-10; and Professors Evans and Bryan, who will attend the Southern Political Science Association meeting at Chattanooga, November 8-10. A group from the Economics Department is making plans to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Economics Association at Knoxville, November 16-17.

RESEARCH SEMINAR TO MEET NOVEMBER 28

"Problems and Accomplishments in Regional Marketing Research," is the subject of the November meeting of the Social Science Research Seminar. Prof. W.E. Christian will serve as moderator. The topic was suggested by work that the Agricultural Economics Department has been doing in cooperation with four regional marketing projects now under way. In the formal discussions, Dr. Warren E. Collins, the project leader on the Regional Dairy Project, Mr. W. A. Faught, the project leader for the Regional Cotton Project, and Mr. Christian the Mississippi representative on the Technical Committee for the Poultry and Egg and the Livestock Projects, will attempt to point out how work in Mississippi fits into the regional research. They will touch on some of the accomplishments, along with the many problems which must be overcome in regional research. Dr. Collins and Mr. Faught will review the situation from the standpoint of the Project Leader, while Mr. Christian will point out some of the problems involved from the standpoint of the state participants. It is anticipated that others, both in the Agricultural Economics Department and in other Departments, will contribute to the informal discussion which will follow the formal presentation. The seminar will be held at 3 P. M. on November 28 in the library auditorium. All social scientists and interested persons in related fields are invited to participate.

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

Harold F. Kaufman, of the division of sociology and rural life, at Mississippi State College has recently been appointed research editor of Rural Sociology. This is the official journal of the Rural Sociological Society, a professional organization international in its membership. Dr. Kaufman has also recently been elected a member of the teaching committee in the Southern Sociological Society. The latter committee is undertaking a survey of the teaching of family courses in the colleges of the Southern region.

President Fred T. Mitchell, Dean Herbert Drennon, and Registrar T. K. Martin, participated in the regional education conference called by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education for October 21-24 at Daytona Beach, Florida. Major subjects considered were (1) policies and procedures for developing, financing, and administering regional graduate programs; (2) techniques of insitutional self-evaluation and the ways in which self-evaluation can contribute to the development of regional cooperation in graduate education; (3) problems and procedures of obtaining and executing research contracts; and (4) proposal to make an inventory of library resources of value to graduate instruction and research.

Miss Esther Segner, head of the homemaking education department at Mississippi State College, recently participated in a series of nine conferences for the high school homemaking teachers of the state. The first meeting of the series was held in the Library at Mississippi State College on October 3. Miss Kathlyn Funk, assistant state supervisor, assisted Miss Segner in guiding the discussion of new curriculum materials developed at State College last summer. Other meetings were held at Tupelo, Grenada, Cleveland, Meridian, Jackson, Brookhaven, Hattiesburg, and Gulfsport.

Five members of the Mississippi State College Library staff attended the annual meetings of the Mississippi Library Association in Jackson October 18-20. They were Donald E. Thompson, director of libraries at Mississippi State College and president of the association, Mrs. Celia Pipe Campbell, Mrs. Mary Evans, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, and Miss Margaret Peebles.

E. H. Price, head of the modern languages department, read a paper on "Voltaire and the Human Factor in Government" at the South-Central section meeting of the Modern Language Association in Baton Rouge, October 19-20. Dr. Price showed how Voltaire rejected Montesquieu's theories and emphasized instead the moral and intellectual development of a people as the fountainhead of their greatness.

Dr. Robert Holland, assistant professor of English, read a paper on "Thoreau and the State" at the South-Central section meeting of the Modern Language Association in Baton Rouge, October 19-20. He pointed out that Thoreau was not for anarchy, but for better government-government with a conscience, and that he struggled to define and preserve an area between freedom and authority to protect at once the one and the many. Dr. Holland was elected secretary of the Contemporary American Literature section for the forthcoming year.

Two Frenchmen and an interpreter recently spent several days on the campus studying agricultural mechanization and labor problems. There were Jacques Andrand, 57-year-old farmer, who raises sugar beets, potatoes, oats, barley, hay, and livestock on his 500-acre farm in France, and Gabriel Brown, a 30-year-old government official in the Ministry of Agriculture. Brown's father was an American soldier from South Carolina who went to France in 1918, and stayed. Their interpreter was Claude Meillassoux. At Mississippi State they conferred principally with Dr. Roscoe Saville, of the agricultural economics department, and Dr. Harald Pedersen of the sociology and rural life department. They were trying to learn how to increase the productivity of the French laborer through more mechanization.

Thomas T. Brackin, professor of English, addressed the students of Alabama State College for Women in Montevallo, Ala., on October 3. Professor Brackin's topic was "The Honor System in American Colleges." He was the principal speaker at the college's annual Student Government Day.

Miss Esther Merle Wade has been appointed assistant home economist for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Mississippi State College. Miss Wade received her B.S. in dietetics at the University of Georgia in 1949, and her M.S. in nutrition at the same university in 1951. She belongs to two honorary scholastic societies: Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Charles Francis Upshaw of Waynesboro has been appointed acting instructor of geology and geography at Mississippi State College. Mr. Upshaw received his B.S. at State earlier this year. He belongs to the Dip and Strike Club and to the local chapter of Sigma Gamma Epsilon, honorary geological fraternity.

Rupert B. Johnston has recently been appointed research assistant and acting instructor in agricultural economics.

Harald A. Pedersen, Dorris W. Rivers, Harold F. Kaufman, and Marion T. Loftin, of the sociology and rural life division, participated in the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society at Madison, Wisconsin, September 2-4, and the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society at Chicago September 5-7. Dr. Kaufman read a paper at the Chicago meeting dealing with the community and social stratification. At the rural meeting in Madison he presented another paper in this same general field prepared by a committee of which he is chairman.

At the rural meeting, Dr. Pedersen presented a critique of a paper on changes in the social relations of those engaged in Southern agriculture. Professor Rivers participated in a meeting of extension rural sociologists and Professor Loftin engaged in discussions on rural health research.

W. W. Littlejohn, C.P.A., head of the accounting department at Mississippi State College, attended the meeting of the American Institute of Accountants in Atlantic City October 4-10. He is a member of the council of this institute. On October 18-19 Professor Littlejohn attended a tax clinic in Hattiesburg. As president of the Mississippi Society of Certified Public Accountants, which was co-sponsor of the clinic, he presided at one of the meetings.

Obed L. Snowden will attend the annual meeting of the American Vocational Association in December, where he will read a paper on "A Suggested Solution to the Problem of Selection and Guidance of Prospective Teachers of Vocational Agriculture." Professor Snowden is soon to publish a textbook, Practical Methods in Teaching Farm Mechanics.

Dr. Dorothy Dickins attended a meeting of the Marketing Research Advisory Committee at Washington D.C., September 12-15.

Roscoe J. Saville was recently elected chairman of the Southern Regional Farm Management Research Committee for 1951-2. He has also been reelected chairman of the Regional Dairy Marketing Research Committee and of the Regional Cotton Marketing Research Committee. Professor Saville attended the annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association at Ontario Agricultural College last July. At this meeting he participated in a round-table discussion on regional dairy marketing, presenting a brief summary of the Southern regional work. He was also appointed to the awards committee of the Association for 1951-2. Professor Saville's current research is concerned with two cooperative studies: (1) "Credit Uses in Farming Adjustments" in cooperation with Auburn and L.S.U.; and (2) "An Economic Interpretation of the Results of Technical Beef Cattle Experiments in Mississippi" in cooperation with the Southern management research project.

Roscoe J. Saville and J. P. Gaines are coauthors of two recent Experiment Station Bulletins: Cotton Production Practices in the Clay Hills Area of Mississippi, and Cotton Production Practices in the Northeast Prairie of Mississippi.

J. P. Gaines has resigned as assistant professor in this department to become assistant to the president of the American Rice Millers Association in New Orleans, effective November 1, 1951.

Dr. William P. Carter attended the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society at Chicago, September 5-7.

John J. MacAllister attended a meeting of the Mississippi Hospital Association at Jackson on October 12, where he explained the hospital management program at Mississippi State. He will also attend the meeting of the National Council on Hotel and Restaurant Education at Oklahoma A. & M. on November 22, 1951.

Harold A. Pedersen will soon publish an experiment station bulletin on Population Trends and Labor on Southern Farms, 1940-1950.

Robert P. White represented Mississippi State College and adult education agencies of the entire state at the National Association for Adult Education meeting at Los Angeles, October 22-25. He also represented the State Department of Education at this meeting.

President Fred T. Mitchell, will head a delegation of 15 staff members attending the 65th. annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, November 13-15. The others expected to attend from State are Dean and Director Clay Lyle, of the Division of Agriculture; Henry H. Leveck, associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; E. B. Colmer, associate dean of the School of Agriculture; Mose S. Shaw, associate director of the Extension Service; Ella May Cresswell, state home demonstration agent; Earle Gaddis, special assistant to Miss Cresswell; Dorothy Dickins, head of the Experiment Station department of home economics; Glen C. Rutledge, editor of Mississippi Farm Research; Dean M. P. Etheredge, of the School of Science; Dean Harold Flinsch, of the School of Engineering; J. D. Falls, head of the adult education department; Herbert Drennon, dean of the college and Graduate School; Marvin G. Osborn, Jr., director of public relations; and Esther Segner, head of the homemaking education department.

Dr. W. H. Barnard, director of District 6, P.T.A. will preside at a conference which will meet in the auditorium of the new Library at Mississippi State College on November 6.

Two Mississippi State College men will participate in the Student Model Atlantic Union Convention to be held at Southwestern at Memphis November 1-3: William Hal Robbins of Meridian and Charles E. Boyette of Houston. Both of these students recently were awarded James W. Garner scholarships. The meeting, which is to encourage formulation of student opinion on a closer alliance with the North Atlantic countries, will at the same time that the First National Atlantic Union Congress will be in session at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis.

Robert A. Brent has completed two articles for the Encyclopedia Americana. One is a biographical sketch of Nicholas P. Triest. The other is an article on the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Professor Brent, who is continuing research on his book on Nicholas P. Triest, spent several weeks last summer at the Library of Congress and the National Archives. On September 5-11 Professor Brent attended the Brookings Institution Seminar on International Relations at Asheville, N. C. He will also attend the Southern Historical Association meeting at Montgomery, November 8-10.

Frank Watson recently returned from a month's trip taken under the auspices of the Association of American University Teachers of Insurance. He spent four weeks at the Maryland Casualty Company observing its operations. The October issue of the Mississippi Agent and of the Marylander contained an article by Professor Watson entitled "Impressions of the Maryland." Professor Watson represented Mississippi State College at the dedication of the Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall at the New York University Law center on September 15. During the summer Professor Watson appeared on the southern hotel short course at State College. In October he addressed the Northeastern Mississippi Insurance Agents at Tupelo. He also made recent addresses before the V. A. R. T. Squadron of Starkville and the Young People's Assembly of the Starkville Baptist Church.

John K. Bettersworth, who is text editor of the Mississippi Historical Commission, attended a meeting of this group in Jackson on August 18th., at which time agreement was reached on a new set of historical markers. One of the major projects now under way is the marking of the boundaries of the various Indian Cession lines in Mississippi. Professor Bettersworth has recently made trips in connection with historical marker work to Natchez, Wesson, Vicksburg, Oakland, Goodman, and Eupora. Book reviews by Professor Bettersworth appeared in the New York Times for Sunday July 16, and Sunday September 9. These reviews dealt with a group of college histories.

Professor Otis T. Osgood is preparing an Experiment Station Bulletin entitled "Adapting Farm Plans to Farm Resources on Upper Coastal Land Soils." In July Professor Osgood published a bulletin on "The Land-Use Pattern Scale Method of Land and Farm Classification." This bulletin is Experiment Station Technical Bulletin, No. 32. In the January issue of the Southern Economics Journal Professor Osgood will review a book by A. L. Larson entitled Agricultural Marketing.

Professor Gordon K. Bryan is serving as consultant for the Mississippi Economic Council in a study of County Government and Administration in Mississippi. The field work on this study has recently been begun. Professor Bryan recently completed a study for the Social Science Research Center entitled County Revenues and Expenditures in Mississippi in 1949. This project will be continued on an annual basis, and next summer the study of county revenues for 1950 will be completed.

Professor James H. McLendon recently returned from two weeks of active duty with the Navy. He participated in an instructor's seminar in Air Navigation. The lecture given last year by Dr. McLendon before the local chapter of the American Farm Economics Association has been rewritten and published as an article in the Journal of Mississippi History (April, 1951). The article is entitled "The Development of Mississippi Agriculture." Professor McLendon is continuing his research on the problems of political policy in Mississippi relative to industry.

Professor Dorothy Dickins is the author of an Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin entitled The Rural Family and its Source of Income. An abstract from this study appears in this issue of the Social Science Bulletin.

J. V. Pace, Extension Agricultural Economist, participated in the preparation of a recent study entitled Father-Son Farm Agreements. This study is a bulletin issued by the Southern Farm Management Extension Committee, which consists of the agricultural extension services of the Southern States. In November the 1952 edition of The Farm and Home Outlook Situation will be issued by the Mississippi Extension Service. This bulletin is the work of Mr. Pace. At the Atlanta Conference of the Southern Extension Farm Management Committee Nov. 8-10, Mr. Pace will report on the work of this committee. In October Mr. Pace attended the annual Agricultural Extension Conference and the National Outlook Conference. On November 6 Mr. Pace will attend the annual Negro Agricultural Extension Conference at Jackson, where he will discuss the farm and home outlook for 1952.

W. W. Littlejohn attended the annual meeting of the American Institute of Accountants at Atlantic City October 4-11. On October 18-19 he participated in the Mississippi Tax Institute, which was held in Hattiesburg. He was chairman of one of the technical sessions at this meeting. Professor Littlejohn is this year's president of the Mississippi Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Professor Littlejohn will read a paper on "The Contribution of College Accounting to Defense Mobilization" at the Southern Business Education Association meeting on November 23 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel.

V. G. Martin has been elected president of the National Association of Teacher Trainers in Agricultural Education. Mr. Martin also recommended the constitution and by-laws for the reorganization for the National Association of Teacher Trainers in Agricultural Education. His report was adopted.

Dorris W. Rivers is currently working on an extension committee on Agricultural and Homemaking Education by Radio. He is co-author with Dr. Kaufman of an extension bulletin which appeared in August entitled, Community Development. Mr. Rivers has led discussions on community organization recently at Linwood, Lyaville, and Meridian. At the annual extension workers' meeting at State College in October, Mr. Rivers led a discussion on "Rural Social Trends and their Implications for Extension Workers." He also participated in discussions at the Negro extension meeting in Jackson on Nov. 6. On October 4 Mr. Rivers spoke before the Oktibbeha Baptist Association on "The Church in the Rural Community."

Dean R. C. Weems, Chairman, presided at a conference of the Mississippi Research Clearing House, held here with the research agencies in social science at the college as hosts on October 9. Dr. Mitchell welcomed the visitors to the campus. Dr. Clay Lyle, Dr. Harold Fliasch, Dr. J.K. Bettersworth, Mr. J.J. MacAllister, and Mr. Lee Gaither participated in panel discussions of research problems during the afternoon sessions. At the luncheon held for the guests Mr. Harry Williams, of the Southern Regional Board, spoke on the relationship between the Regional Board and the Southern college research programs.

On October 26, Dr. Clay Lyle and Dr. J.K. Bettersworth spoke over station WSSO in Starkville in a special celebration of the anniversary of the United Nations. Dr. Lyle's address appears in this issue of the Bulletin. Dr. Bettersworth devoted his portion of the program to a question and answer session, with Mr. Harry Cole as interlocuter.

On November 9 Dr. Bettersworth will address the Newcomers Club of the campus, using as his subject, "What the History of Mississippi State College Means to You." On December 10 Dr. Bettersworth will address the Vicksburg-Warren County Historical Society at its annual installation meeting on the subject, "The Obligation of Local Historical Societies to Historical Research."

Dean R.C. Weems, Dr. Adolph Aleck, Dr. Harold Kaufman, and Dr. J.K. Bettersworth will visit the Air University at Maxwell Field on December 17 to observe the operation of its program in research and graduate training. The trip is sponsored by the Social Science Research Center.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN is published bimonthly by the Social Science Research Center of Mississippi State College. John K. Bettersworth is editor and J.H. McLeaden is assistant editor. The editorial board consists of W. E. Christian, Olive Sheets, H.A. Pedersen, Thurston Walls, and Lee B. Gaither. Address all communications to the editor at Box 148, State College, Mississippi. Office: Lee Hall, 206. Telephone: Starkville, 900, Ex. 264.

The SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN is distributed gratis. Requests to be placed on the mailing list should be addressed to the editor. The blank below may be used for suggesting additional names for the mailing list.

Acceptance under section 34.64 P.L. & R. pending.

Please mail the SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Professional Affiliation: _____